DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 171 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

...(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America: The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government of Busrah

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

As Saturday, the 21st instant, is a Public Holiday there will be NO SALE of Horses and Carriages on that day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of August, 1917 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 19, Bandra Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboards, screens, drawing room sofas and chairs, very rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich vases, corner cabinets, rich Persian and English carpets table hanging and hall lamps, beaded door chicks, single and double bedsteads reclining sofas, cloth and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich engravings, and oil paintings, China matting, meatsafes, one sweet toned mahogany cottage piano by Knake, copper and aluminium, large lot of country coal in bags, wire fencing incubator, fowl houses, rich fowls, provision, Jost fan, about 50 bales hay, etc., etc.

The property of G. H. B. Radcliffe, Esq., M.E., Bar-at-Law, Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Ry., (President Bandra Municipality).

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 19th July, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 19TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT QUEEN'S ROAD, MILITARY LINES (CARNEGY ROAD) NO. 4 BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected Latest Designed Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Devji Kanji and other Well-known Makers, such as Sliding Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Handsome Made-to-Order Artistic Designed Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Dumb Waiters, Meat Safes, Very Rich Tapestry Upholstered Drawing Room Complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Cabinets, Marble Top Tables, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Talking Machine with Records, Single and Double Bedsteads, Very Rich Bed Room Single and Double Mirror Door Almirahs, Cloth and Gown Presses, Rich Glass, Porcelain and Platedware, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road No. 4 Bungalow specially selected, latest designed made-to-order household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as sliding dining table, dining chairs, very rich artistic designed made-to-order sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meat safes, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic cabinets, corner cabinets, tiled and teakwood teapoys, marble topped tables, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, one large eight days key striking hours drawing room grandfather clock, China jars, revolving roll top office table, large safe on stand, talking machine with records, double and single bedsteads, rich bed room single and double mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, chests of drawers, book cases, marble topped dressing and washing tables, sofas, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Captain S. B. Coates, M. C.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

PROPERTY OF OTHER GENTLEMEN.

1 English circular glass fronted office brougham. Original price Rs. 2,300.

1 Rubber tyred steel wheel Landaulette.

1 victoria with chestnut colour pony quiet in harness.

1 Four cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car.

1 F. N. Four cylinder Motorcycle with Bosch high tension magneto in good order.

1 N. S. W. Single cylinder motorcycle with Bosch high magneto, free engine, in good running order.

By order of N. V. Dossa, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hoosenbhoy Somji.

1 Two cylinder four seated Sidley Woolsy motor car complete with new hood and new lining and in best order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, THE 20TH INST., AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

IMPORTANT TO GAS FITTING MERCHANTS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princess Street, Haroon Building, by order of Messrs. V. D. and Co., the entire stock-in-trade of their shop, such as brass elbows, brass. sockets, brass nipples, brass diminishers, brass union male, brass union female, brass nozzles, brass T., brass main cocks, brass pillar cocks, iron thread nipples, brass caps, liver cocks, liver plugs, brass pendant bodies, brass pipe clips, bolt joints, regulators, brass adapters, ceiling plates, brass chains, chimneys, globes, gas fans, opal globes, burners, compass pipes, fancy globes, street lamps globes, enamelled chimneys, enamelled reflectors, opal shades, gem straight mantles, aluminium shades, cut door lamps, wire frames, inverted burners, brackets, table stands, gas rings, illumination pipes, dyes, cutters, various types of instruments, etc., etc.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1917.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. } Tele. No. 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless SANYAS'S OIL externally for nervous debility. Non irritant. A Phia Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B. M., Shikarpur, Sind. 8779

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbone and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN to win absolutely free, WAR BONDS and CASH CERTS. All that they need to do is to go this week to the Olympia, Sandhurst Road, at 7: 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. any night. View the most delectable spectacle and preserve their tickets until Prize-drawing day. 8917.

EDUCATIONAL.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN desires English lessons to improve pronunciation and to learn smart commercial correspondence. Please state qualifications and terms to Box No. 991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8973

COMMENCED 1st July B. G DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English, Mathematics. Meets Daily (7-30 to 9 a.m.),, CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay, Ladies admitted. 8960

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received, WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

SITUATIONS VACANT.

INDIAN PLUMBERS—Required with experience of Lead burning. For full particulars of salary, etc. apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. PARRY & Coy., Box No. 12, Madras. 8946

WANTED—For a new press factory, a COTTON BALING PRESS, in complete working order, new or second-hand, with an engine and boiler also with a press and engine house of corrugated sheets. State prices terms, &c., to Messrs. C. K. VOHORA & Co., 339, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 3. 8913

WANTED for Field service Mesopotamia for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS, AGENTS AND TREASURERS. Agents and Treasurers are required to lodge Rs. 500 as Security Deposit either in cash or Government Promissory Notes. Pay of clerks and Treasurers Rs. 50 per mensem and Agent Rs. 40 per mensem with 50 per cent. in addition when proceeding on Field service. Application with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, 6th (Poona) Divl, area Poona. Personal interview preferable. 8912

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A Solicitor's MANAGING CLERK, who can influence business. Good prospects. Apply to Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8902

WANTED—LADY TEACHERS for the Lower Classes. Apply sharp by letters with qualifications to The PRINCIPAL, Sandhurst High School, Sandhurst Road, Chawpatty. 2987

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, who can also do Gujarati correspondence. Apply, stating salary, to Box No. 995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8986

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to start a Motor Service. Capital required Rs. 20,000. Good and sure prospects. Write Box No. 987, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 8953

WANTED—Two lacs (2,00,000) table moulded BRICK, good quality. Apply with lowest quotations and samples or see personally to BHANUSHANKER SHANKERPRASAD c/o R. B. Mantri, new Bhutwadi Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 3988

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAG. ING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 909. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." o266

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

MECHANICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEER, desires change. 35 years experience in general engineering, gold mining, sugar machinery, marine repairs, water power, structural steel, buildings, general management, office and works organization. Apply Box, No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8982

FOR SALE

HOMER PIGEONS FOR SALE.—About forty. Apply Box No. 996 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8990

FOR SALE—Six Cylinder DELAUNAY BELNILE CAR with very handsome landaulet body in perfect running order. Apply Box No. 993 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8981

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45, Kane Road, facing the sea. 8921

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 8948

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

TO BE LET—A Big upper storied GODOWN, at Dalal Street next to the Share Bazar Hall. The two floored godown is on 311 square yards and there is 100 square yards open space attached to it. Apply Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN, Solicitors, 109, Meadow Street, Fort. 8900

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE TO INVESTORS.

A COMPLETE SET of Match Factory Machinery without Engine. In very good order. Open to inspection. Apply to—

LALA HARKISHEN LAL, B.A.,
Bar.-at-Law,
Ferozepore Road,
LAHORE.

8956

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay, upto 12 noon (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st March 1917 and 31st August 1917, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas 8/ for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate Station.
14th July, 1917. 8959

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 8966

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following work to be done at the Dudheshwar Head Works at Ahmedabad. Laying a cast iron main 30 in. to 18 in. diameter some 30 below the river bed and branch pipes to supply and other wells. Also lowering 6 supply wells in sand by some 2 to 8 ft. The pipes will be supplied by Government. The value of the work is estimated at Rs. 85,000.

2. Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the Undersigned any day during office hours and forms of tender with specifications will be sent on application on payment of Rs. 5.

3. Tenders and the specifications signed by the tenderers along with the sum of Rs. 700 as earnest money should reach the Undersigned not later than Friday the 3rd August, 1917.

4. The right of accepting any tender rests with the Chief Engineer and no reason will be given for rejecting the lowest or any tender.

S. B. TYABJI,
Executive Engineer,
8967 Ahmedabad District.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil. P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, Dining Room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla, Mahaluxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air tea house, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces, servants outhouses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc. in the compound otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The bungalow belongs to the late Dr Weir who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o. Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay. 8962

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANEKBAI widow of POCHAJI RATANJI BATLIBOY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property, by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at De Lisle Road, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,013 2/3 (One thousand thirteen and two-third) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740, Collector's New No. 1/11931, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/2704 and in the Books of the Foras Land Commissioner under No. 82, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2251 (4) and Street No. 300C, which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Hope Mills, on or towards the East by De Lisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to Behramji Heerjibhoy Warden and on or towards the West by another plot given on lease by Behramji Hirjibhai Warden to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th July, 1917.
8984

JUST ONE TRIAL

will convince you of the superiority of our COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES.

Suitable for the season. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price Rs. 7 per piece.

Once Tried Will Never Be Tired.

GOOD LUCK COMPANY
Bazaar Gate.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DORABJI COOVERJI MISTRY, PIROJSHA COOVERJI MISTRY and BYRAMJI COOVERJI MISTRY, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having and claim or interest in or to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bomanji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 358, New No. 5357, Old Survey No. 706 and New Survey No. 9116 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjishaw Hotelwalla, on or towards the West by the said Nanabhai Bomanji Lane, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Manekji Jamsetji Engineer, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2383 and Street Nos. 29-31.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1917.

KHARAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8985

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT PICTURE BILL.

Great 5-reel drama:

"THE DANGER PATH"

The story of a poor girl's rise to fortune as an actress and her splendid fight against the many temptations which beset her path. She crowns her triumphs with a happy marriage.

"THE BARFLY"

Two tramps get mixed up at a fancy dress ball and are shot into jail. The wife of one, who is really a respectable citizen, sorts him out after an unhappy half hour.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

TO-NIGHT IS THE NIGHT!
THE GREAT GALA NIGHT!!
AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
GAIETY THEATRE.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE Co.
presents
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
A Farcical Musical playlet entitled

WHO'S BABY IS IT?
WHO'S BABY IS IT?
WHO'S BABY IS IT?
WHO'S BABY IS IT?
WHO'S BABY IS IT?
WHO'S BABY IS IT?

WHOM DOES IT BELONG
and
WHO'S TO BLAME.
MR. SCATTERBRASS
MRS. SCATTERBRASS
JANE the MAID
VICTOR WOMWON.
THE POLICEMAN
or the
WAITER

A scream frombeginning to end full of funny situations
WITH BRIGHT SONGS AND CHORUSES.
The
FARCICL MUSICAL PLAYLET
will be preceded by
BRILLIANT VARIETIES
SONGS and DANCES
and
PATHE'S POWERFUL ORIGINAL 3 REEL DRAMA
THE WARNING
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT
SPECIAL CNEMA SHOW AT 8-30.
FOLLW THE CROWD
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
TO THE GAIETY.

AMUSEMENTS.

For the Pick of the Pictures

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 AND 10 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA
Hornby Road, Bori Bunder.

Bombay's Largest and Finest Picture Theatre

? "WHO'S GUILTY" SERIES

"THE LOST PARADISE"

"WHO'S GUILTY" SERIES ?

"The Lost Paradise" is a vivid Problem Drama of the Divorce Laws of America, showing the tragedy of woman being free in one state and bound by Law to a brute husband in another state.

MDSLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA in "THE SACRIFICE."

"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."

MUT AND JEFF

"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."

Mutt and Jeff are two of the quaintest characters ever screened.
THE ART OF THE COMEDY CARTOONIST AT ITS HIGHEST FORM!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT

LAST 3 NIGHTS!
To-day at 6. To-night at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the World-famous Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO
& LONDON VARIETY COMPANY.
TO-D'Y HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
CHUNG LING SOO
2 HOURS CONJURING PROGRAMME
OVER 50 ILLUSIONS!

Special Arrangements for ZANANA PARTIES.

To-night! To-night!!
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
Lamington Road, North.
Including the Great Spanish Love Serial
"JUSTICE"
OR
BARCELONA AND HER MYSTERIES.
This Week's Episodes the most Startling and Thrilling events.
8000 feet of excitement 8000 feet.
Every foot a Triumph—every Actor a Star.
From Monday at 7 p.m. Show 1 Waterproof every day.
Time: 7, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
USUAL HALF PRICES.
Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

TO-NIGHT
"SOLD AT AUCTION"
A Gold-Rooster Play in 5 Parts
Featuring
LOIS MEREDITH
Who played with Cyril Maude in "The Greater Will".
A DRAMA OF INTENSE ACTION
2. "THE GAY WHITE WAY"
Another of Mutt and Jeff Cartoons Delightful and Refreshing.
3. PATHE GAZETTE.
Always Up-to-date.
4. "LUKE'S FIREWORKS FIZZLE."
A Very Amusing Comic.
'IMPERIAL'
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. DAILY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 28th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 12th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 29th of Thamuz, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.; Sunset: 7h. 19m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Public Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, in English on "Education and War," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, 6-20 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 20.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Bombay.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar's public lecture in Gujarati on "The Present Political State." Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, 9 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 21.

"Ramzan Idd" (Mahomedan holiday), Banks closed.

MONDAY, July 23.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. to-day and parcels upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, July 20.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30, Cinema, at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JESSAWALLA—Jamsetji, youngest son of late Mr. and Mrs. (Dosibai) Cowasji Jehangir Jessawalla, died on Wednesday 11th July 1917 at Church Gate Street, Bombay, age 6½, deeply regretted.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 18.

The attention of all concerned is drawn to para 3. Instructions regarding periodical training:—Members who have not yet completed preliminary training will be referred to as recruits and will attend all parades ordered for recruits.

(Sd.) H. C. HOWIE, 2nd-Lt.,
For Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bactn., G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to imperfect working of the wires to Karachi, Lahore and Madras, telegrams for Sind, the Punjab and Madras are subject to delay.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will deliver her postponed lecture on "Students and Self-sacrifice" on Saturday the 21st inst. at 5 p.m. in the Dadar English School in Marathi.

A LECTURE ON "EDUCATION AND WAR."

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Education and War." The Hon. Sir Frank Beaman will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A public discussion will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) upon "Which is the Scientific Method to cure Disease?" in Dr. Kelkar's Hall (old bungalow of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya) Dr. D. O. Savarkar, Prof. Beheraj, Dr. Suratkar and many others will speak and hypnotic and hintayogic feats will be performed. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

HOME RULE LECTURE SERIES.

The 22nd lecture of this series will be delivered (in Gujarati) by Mr. N B. Vibhakar, Bar-at-Law, on "The Present Political State" under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League tomorrow at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday the 23rd instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. on that day and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The present programme at the Royal Opera House may be seen to-night or to-morrow, after which a new bill will be submitted. It is far too good to be missed, both drama and comedy being well above the average. Miss Violet Merscrean plays a poor girl who makes a hit on the stage in "The Danger Path," and makes the most of many opportunities. The story is most entertaining and at times rises to really strong drama, while the settings leave nothing to be desired. "The Barfiy" is the tale of a funny mix-up at a fancy dress ball, the two principals of which end their merry evening in the nearest lock-up.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management of the Palace of Varieties, are putting on a new programme to-night at the Gaiety Theatre, which includes "Who's Baby Is It," a funny musical comedy. It is to be performed by the talented artists of the Gaiety Musical Comedy Company under the leadership of Mr. Steve Buckingham, and is expected to be highly entertaining. Mr. Buckingham will be assisted by Miss Rosie Castello, Miss Peggy Castello, Minnie Bartelle and C. Morris and F. Harcourt. It will be preceded by standard varieties and a cinema drama entitled "The Warning."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CALLOUS CONDUCT OF A CYCLIST.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.*)

King-Emperor v. Vithal Motilal.

This was a case submitted by Mr. A. E. L. Emmanuel, District Magistrate of Broach, under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The facts of the case were that on the 2nd February, 1917, the accused, Vithal by name, aged 18, drove his bicycle on the public road at Broach so rashly and negligently that he caused grievous hurt to one Gambhiria Hiria, a boy of seven years, viz., fracture of both bones of his leg. The accused took no notice of the accident, but drove on. He was, however, caught by a police sub-inspector. The case was tried and decided by Mr. Amratlal Tribhovandas Patel, Second Class Magistrate of Broach, and the accused was sentenced under section 338, I. P. Code, for causing grievous hurt by rash driving, to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for three weeks.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The District Magistrate in submitting the record and proceedings, observed that in view of the accused's callous behaviour a sentence of imprisonment was required. He was informed that reckless bicycling had become common on the Broach roads.

Justice Batchelor in the course of the judgment observed that he agreed with the District Magistrate that the accused thoroughly deserved to be sent to jail not merely because he, while riding his cycle, ran into a little boy and broke his leg, but because of his callous and selfish conduct in running away after the accident in order to try and save himself instead of standing by and rendering what assistance he could to the boy whom he had injured. But there had been, through no fault of anybody, a considerable lapse of time since the offence was committed, and in many ways it would be harsh to send the accused to jail. He himself was a young man and he deserved some credit for telling the truth before the trial Magistrate. On the whole, therefore, their Lordships would deal with the accused as leniently as possible and more leniently than he had any right to expect. Their Lordships enhanced the fine from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and they directed that the whole of it be paid as compensation to the injured boy's father. In the event of the fine not being paid, the accused was to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. M. H. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BOARD A TRANSPORT.

CHIEF OFFICER CHARGED BY FOURTH ENGINEER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate F. O. Browning, Chief Officer on a transport boat, was charged by Joseph Thomas, fourth engineer, with assault. Mr. Apteker was for the prosecution and Mr. P. Godinho defended.

The complainant stated that while the steamer was at Suez on the 13th June, he was on the watch near the donkey engine at night. He went to his cabin and laid himself down for a few minutes as he felt tired. The accused came there soon after and slapped him on the face saying "you are sleeping in the cabin." He was hit on the nose and bled. The accused took him to the second engineer and asked him to keep another man on the watch. The accused also struck him in the presence of the second engineer.

COMPLAINANT FOUND SLEEPING.

The accused admitted assault under provocation. The boat had troops and ammunition on board and the complainant was kept on special watch as the engine required attendance every half hour. He did not see the accused at the engine when he had gone there at 2-30 p.m. The donkeyman said that he had not been there since 11 p.m. and he went to the accused's cabin where he was found fast asleep. He woke him up and asked him why he was sleeping when he was supposed to be on the watch, and then slapped him. The accused admitted having slapped the complainant in the presence of the second engineer.

MAGISTRATE DECLINES TO PUNISH ACCUSED.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, but declined to punish him. He said for a man in the complainant's position it was an offence of great magnitude to go to sleep while on a special watch, because the safety of the whole ship depended upon him. The maximum punishment for the complainant under the ordinary law would have been two years' rigorous imprisonment, but under martial law it might be more. He warned and discharged the accused.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

YOUTH FINED FOR FAILING TO REGISTER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Superintendent Sullivan of the Registration Ordinance Department charged W. S. Macdonald, aged 20, lately an apprentice in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops with failing to register his name on March 2, as required under the Ordinance. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and pleaded ignorance of the Ordinance.

Superintendent Sullivan said the accused was a European British subject and resided in Bombay, and had failed to register on March 2. He did not come for registration until July 13. The Commissioner of Police, as Registration Officer, sent him a notice for his explanation, when he called on him and gave an explanation, which was not thought to be satisfactory. The explanation was that he was backward in his school studies and had to reduce his age in order to bring himself within the age for an apprenticeship in the railway workshops. He worked in the workshops for some time, but had now no employment. The accused admitted reducing his age by two years; he was now 20 years old. He did not get himself registered as he did not know anything about it. In reply to the Magistrate's enquiry Mr. Sullivan said the present case was not so serious as the previous one.

The accused was fined Rs. 50.

THEFTS FROM SHOPS.

BOTH THIEVES AND RECEIVERS OF GOODS SENTENCED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Karnik of the C.I.D. charged Sakharam Bagi with theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 217 belonging to Hoar and Company. The accused who was a servant in the company committed the theft and sold the property to Devji Sonu, who again soldit to K. S. Narayan Iyengar. The goods were traced to a shopkeeper in Sheik Memá Street. The accused pleaded guilty and ws sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Devji Sonu was then charged with receiving stolen property. He pleaed guilty and was sentenced to pay a fineof Rs. 175, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Devji Sonu and Shaik Jami Shaik Madar were then charged with theftand abetment of goods belonging to the Army and Navy Stores valued at Rs. 325. Mr. Kotasthane defended. The accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

K. S. Narayan Iyengar was then charged with receiving stolen propert belonging to Hoar and Co., and the Army ad Navy Stores valued at Rs. 543. The accused was fined Rs. 450 or in default to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate complimented Sub-Inspector Karnik for tracing the criminals and recovering the property.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING. JUNE 1917.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when consideration was given to the Executive Health Officer's report.

It was stated in the course of the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter ending 30th June, 1917:

The City was free from the epidemic incidence of any disease except Plague. The mortality from all causes was 8,576; of this 415 were deaths of those not belonging to Bombay including 170 among the inmates of different War Hospitals. Since 1897 only twice was a lower figure recorded in the second quarter, namely, in 1915 (5,932) and 1916 (8,458).

Plague was epidemic from the week ending 10th March to that ending 9th June, and recorded 806 deaths during the quarter under review. Except in the second quarter of 1915, which registered 322 deaths from the disease, the mortality from this cause was never so low for the corresponding period since 1897—the first complete year of Plague. The number of deaths from Cholera during the quarter was 2; this is the lowest figure for the corresponding period since 1848.

The mortality from Diarrhoeal Disease was 600; except in the corresponding period of 1915 (483), it was the lowest since 1896 (549).

The mortality from Small-pox during the quarter was 138. This is higher than in the second quarter of 1913 (111) and of 1914 (103); but lower than in the corresponding quarters of other years since 1907 (27).

The number of deaths registered from Fevers was 696. During the last thirteen years, the mortality from this cause in the second quarter has been lower than this figure only thrice, namely, in 1910, when it was (695) almost the same as in the quarter under report and in 1915 (553) and 1916 (575).

The mortality from Phthisis was 457 during the quarter; it exceeded the figure for the corresponding quarter of the preceding three years, but was lower than in the second quarter of any other year.

The mortality from Respiratory Diseases (2,864) was higher than in the corresponding quarter of previous years since 1906 (3,303).

The Infant mortality (2,033) was 111 less than in the second quarter of 1916.

The number of *live* births registered during the period under report was 4,604. Since 1906, this figure has been exceeded only twice in the second quarter, namely, in 1911 (4,640) and 1912 (4,864).

INCREASE OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said deaths due to diarrhea, enteric, and consumption showed a considerable increase. This was due in some measure to their bad water supply and in some measure to contaminated air. Some measures must be taken to remedy this state of things.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said that in the Mahomedan Girls' Orphanage at Chinchpokli they had sixty-one pupils, out of whom four had active tuberculosis. He sent them to hospitals and they sent them back.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said they had a consumption ward at the Arthur Road Hospital.

Mr. Vincent said he had not see the use of a separate ward at an hospital like that. They must have a sanitorium at Deolali or another place where the patients could have open-air treatment.

Dr. Sukhia said the Orphanage at Chinchpokli was well-situated and while cases of tuberculosis occurred even there, there must be something very wrong in the city.

Mr. Vincent said the four girls had phthisis when they were picked up in the streets.

Dr. Sukhia hoped the Commissioner would take some steps in the matter.

The report was recorded.

BOMBAY'S WORKMEN.

MR. DEOLE'S LECTURE

Mr. C. S. Deole of the Servans of India Society delivered a lecture on Sunday last at the Parel Branch of the Social Service League. His subject was the "Present condition of the workmen and the ways to improve it." In the course of his speech Mr. Deole referred to the fact that these workmen belonging primarily to the agricultural classes, were loth to part with their small pieces of land and that dire necessity alone forced them to flock to such big cities like Bombay, leaving their dear native places far away. These poor people generally never secured work in Bomay soon after their arrival, so they had to start ther Bombay life with debt, which dogged thir footsteps to the end of it because of the havy rate of interest charged on the money they borrowed. This poverty, the lecturer aid, was the root cause of all the evils, such as ignorance and spread of vices, that exists among the workmen. It was the duty of the workmen themselves to cast off their indifference and lethargy and try to work out their salvation. All real reform must come frm within. The Society also must give a helping hand to these people and the Government and the mill-owners also must do ther duty by them.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR GREATER WAGES.

5,000 MEN STOP WORK.

LOCO. WORKSHOPS CLOSED.

Some five thousand workmen in the Locomotive Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway have struck work, the reason being the increase in the price of the foodstuffs. Some time ago men getting Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 were given grain compensation, on their refusing to work and representing matters to the Loco-Superintendent, Mr. Bonner. This batch which struck work on Tuesday were told by Mr. Bonner to send a deputation of 12 men to him to represent their grievances which was done; but as no reply was posted at the gate they did not return to work as they intended to do at first. They then went to the Parel station and took train for Victoria Terminus. On the way it is stated, some of them threw stones at passing trains, which resulted in some passengers and a driver being injured. In the Fort, the Police force under the supervision of the Police Commissioner took them to the maidan where they waited, discussing amongst themselves. The Loco workshops are closed as a result of the strike.

DEPUTATION TO RAILWAY, COMPANY'S AGENT.

At two o'clock, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, took with him a deputation of six of the workmen to the Agent, before whom they laid their grievances. The Agent told them that he had done what he could do in the matter. The scale for grain compensation had been sanctioned by Government and that nothing further could be done in the matter.

The deputation then requested the Agent to reconsider their scale of pay and give them an increment. The Agent replied that the matter has been under consideration and he asked them to resume work, and added that if they failed to do so to-day (Thursday) he would order the workshops to be closed for ten days and they would consequently lose their wages. The deputation replied that they could not say what the other workmen would think about this, and requested the Agent to have a notice posted on the gate embodying his reply.

The Commissioner then explained to the workmen that the grain compensation allowance was the same that was in vogue in the Police Force and he advised the workmen to resume work to-day (Thursday) and not to lose their wages.

The men then left for their homes.

INQUEST ON VICTIMS OF PRAGMAHAL FIRE.

FOUR BODIES IDENTIFIED.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest yesterday morning on the bodies of the victims of the Prag Mahal fire on Tuesday evening, viz.: (1) Fazal Begam, a Punjabi girl aged 17 years; (2) Mrs. Mary Joseph, aged 45; (3) Reginald Cardozo, aged 36; and (4) Girdhari Jiwabhai, aged 27. Inspector Chapman led the evidence.

Fazul Begam's body was identified by Pirdadkhan, a Subedar Supervisor, and brother-in-law of the deceased, who said that she lived with him in the A Block on the first floor of the building. He was out when the fire broke out. Hearing of the fire he went home and he heard that some women had jumped from the window. His other sister-in-law also jumped from the window and she was injured.

Mrs. Mary Joseph's body was identified by her daughter Lila Joseph; they were living on the fourth floor. She got down with her children when the fire broke out and called her mother, but she did not follow them. Soon after she saw her mother being carried away on a *charpoy* to the hospital, where she died. The witness had heard that her mother had jumped down from a window.

This witness also identified the body of her uncle, Raginald Cardozo, who lived with her on the fourth floor. He was a little lame and was sleeping in the house at the time of the fire. Soon after she heard that the body was found on the fourth floor.

Girijashanker Dayabhai, a broker, who lived in the Laxmi Vilas Hindu Lodge on the second floor of the building, looked at the body of Girdhari and said it must be that of a servant in the Lodge; he lived on the premises. The deceased was there when the fire broke out, and he had not been seen since. The witness thought the charred remains must be his, he was a thin, short man.

Further hearing was adjourned at this stage.

A correspondent writes from Jamkandorna complaining of the irregularity of postal deliveries at his place. He states that the post from Dhoraji, on the G.I.P. Railway, to Jamkandorna and other three or four villages, is despatched through runners who often arrive very late in the night and sometimes fail to turn up for days together, especially during the monsoon.

INDIANS AT THE INNS OF COURT.

TRINITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following Indian and Burman students were successful at the Trinity Examination held by the Council of Legal Education. L.I. means Lincoln's Inn; I.T., Inner Temple; M.T., Middle Temple; and G.I., Gray's Inn.

Final Examination.—Class I.: No award. Class III. (in alphabetical order): Mirza Hosain Alikhan, I.T.; Lakhpat Raj Bhugra, G.I.; Abul Kaja Mohamad Abdul Haque, M.T., Khaja Ismail, L.I.; Vadaka Kurupath Raman Menon, L.I.; Ponnambalam Thiaja Rajan, I.T.; Satalur Sundara Suryanarayanan, G.I. Examined 29, passed 17.

Roman Law.—Class I.: No award. Class III.: Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, G.I.; Naoshir Sohrabji Chinoy, I.T.; Shantaram Gopal Gayatonde, G.I.; Sudhansu Mohan Gupta, G.I.; Saru Jotikashthira, I.T.; Jalal-ud-din Akbar Kureishi, G.I. Examined 27, passed 14.

Constitutional Law.—Class I.: Ajit Kumar Dhar, G.I. Class III.: Mahboob Ali, G.I.; Sunampadu Arumugam, M.T.; Jalal-ud-din Akbar Kureishi, G.I.; Manindranath Ray, G.I.; Ponnambalam Cumaraswamy Villava Rayan, I.T. Examined 25, passed 18.

Criminal Law.—Class II.: Henry Nural Azeem Khundkar, L.I. Class III.: Vellor Krishnaswami Muthu Krishnan, M.T.; Mahtabsing Sahibsing Shahani, L.I. Examined 25, passed 20.

Real Property.—Class II.: Maung Tun Phroo I.T. Class III.: Devendra Nath Joshi, L.I.; Saw Hla Prue, M.T. Examined 17, passed 12.

Hindu and Mahomedan Law.—Class I.: Abul Mozaffar Ahmad, L.I.; Sudhi Ranjan Das, G.I. Class II.: Kambiranda Ganpati, G.I. Class III.: Mirza Hosain Alikhan, I.T.; Hemanta Kumar De, G.I.; Shantaram Gopal Gayatonde, G.I.; Syed Rahmatulla Kadri, M.T. Examined 10, passed 10.

Roman-Dutch Law.—Class III.: Ponnambalam Cumaraswamy Villaya Rayan, I.T. Examined 6, passed 6.

CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS LISTS.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN CANDIDATES.

The Cambridge Tripos Lists are beginning to make their appearance. They are remarkable for their meagreness, and for the fact that they are almost entirely made up of Indian names. In Part I. of the Economic Tripos, for instance, there is not a single English name to be found.

The following Indian students have been successful:

Law Tripos.—Part II.—Class II.: H. N. Khundkar, Feterhouse; R. C. Kukreti, Trinity. Approved for the degree of LL.B., M. Y. Imam, B.A., Sidney.

Law Tripos.—Part I.—Class I. and II.: None. Class III.: P. Sakdi Viryasiri, Magdalene.

Economic Tripos.—Part II.—Class I.: None. Class II., Division I.: S. S. Das, Queen's. Division II.: M.A. Majid, non-collegiate; S. R. Zaman, Trinity. Class III.: I. U. Ahmad, Magdalene.

Economic Tripos.—Part I.—Class II.—Division I.: A. C. Munshi, Sidney. Division II.: B. K. Biswas, non-collegiate. Class III: I. G. H. Ariff, St. Catharine's; N. C. Daruwala, non-collegiate; B. A. Gaekwad, Christ's. Excused the special examination. N. L. Deonankar, Trinity Hall.

Moral Sciences Tripos.—Part I.—Class I: G. C. Chatterji, St. Stepen's College, Delhi, Trinity (solus), Class II, Division I: R. N. Banerjee, Emmanuel.

Oriental Languages Tripos.—Class I.: V. S. Ghate, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and non-collegiate (in Sanskrit and comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages). Class II.: None. Class III.: None.

Mathematical Tripos.—Part II.: Wranglers, D. E. Reuben, St. John's; S. R. U. Savoor, Trinity, Senior Optime: S. P. Prasad, Trinity.

Mathematical Tripos.—Part I.—Class I.: M. D. Bhansali, St. John's; K. R. Gunjikar Sidney; N. M. Shah, Trinity.

Natural Sciences Trinos.—Part I.—Class I.: C. D. Deshmukh, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Jesus. Class II.: R. S. Inamdar, non-collegiate. Class III: K. R. Menon, St. John's.

A SUCCESS AT DUBLIN.

Over twenty Indians were called to the Irish Bar as the result of the last final examination at the King's Inns, Dublin. Among them is Mr. N. Rajagopalan, who was awarded the senior Victoria Prize of £25, scoring record marks in all subjects.

This is the first occasion upon which this distinction has been gained by an Indian, and the Dublin newspapers have commented upon it under heavy headlines. The feeling in the profession has been no less cordial. Mr. Rajagopalan's success, says the "Freeman's Journal," was the subject of general remark in the Four Courts on the opening of the Trinity term on May 50, and much admiration was expressed at the achievement.

KANAMBADI RESERVOIR SCHEME.

SECOND STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION TO BE STOPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 18.

A Mysore correspondent writes that it is understood that pending the decision of the Secretary of State in the matter of the appeal preferred by the Madras Government against the finding of the Arbitration Board, the second stage of the Cauvery Reservoir construction at Kanambadi will be stopped.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon dined with the Hon. Sir Basil Scott on Wednesday evening.

The Nawab of Savanur and Major K. O. Goldie have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood has left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Hazikul Mulk Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan of Delhi has arrived in Bombay on a short visit.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following persons joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) on the 17th instant:—Messrs. N. P. Ked, S. F. Merchant, Lendhe Maruti Abaji, Pawar Dhondiba Tukaram. K. D. Patilhande, G. S. Patilbancke. M. M. Pawar, G. G. Sahasrabudhe, and M. T. Gerdharidas.

Mrs. Ichhagouri Bholabhai J. Desai; Messrs. Ratilal Keshavlal; Sadashiv H. Ballal; Sayad Ebrahim Natalwala; Gordhandas Javeridas Patel; H. M. A. Amik; E. E. Battliwalla; Hiralal F. Mehta; Shaikhally Gulamhusain; Mohomed Abdul Rasheed Khan; Bhalchandra S. Wagh and about 25 more members.

SENTRY SHOOTS HIMSELF DEAD.

SENSATION AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

On receipt of a telephonic message last night that a sentry on duty in the Bank of Bengal premises had been shot dead, the Commissioner of Police and other officers hastened to the scene. They found a Punjabi sentry named Naik Ram attached to a Delhi regiment lying dead in an alley in the yard in a pool of blood with his rifle lying by his side. One cartridge had been fired and a bullet had pierced the chest of the sentry.

The deceased was a new recruit and had recently been punished for having lost a pouch containing cartridges while proceeding by rail in charge of some prisoners. Last night he came on duty at 8 p.m. and took his post in the alley a little way from where some of his comrades were posted and out of their sight. At the sound of the shot other sentries rushed to the spot and found him lying dead. From the circumstances of the case it is concluded that the man shot himself dead with his rifle.

USMANIAH COLLEGE CONTROVERSY,

MR. YAKUB HASSAN'S REPLY TO MR. JUSTICE ABDUR RAHIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 18.

In continuance of the Usmaniah College controversy the Hon. Mr. Yakub, Hassan, Secretary of the Board of Management, replies to the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim pointing out that it is the latter who has changed his views since Mr. Rahim in his speech at the Madrassah at Vaniyambadi praised its educational institutions and hoped it would rise to the position of the Aligarh College. The Nizam's gift was for the establishment of a college at Vaniyambadi and Mr. Rahim's proposal to bring it to Madras is entirely an afterthought.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 18-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	..	2 41,600
War Bonds ..	7,975	8.57,750
Cash Certificates..	15,391-8	16 04,980
	23,366-8	27,04,330

DISTRICT APPLICATIONS.

Applications from Districts of the Bombay Presidency, up to 14th July:—

	Rs.
Karachi	51,60,623
Ahmedabad	36,66,566
Poona	26,17,930
Rajkot	25,18,508
Belgaum	19,76,490
Kaira	19,11,779
Sukkur	17,76,501
Hyderabad	17,43,457
East Khandesh	16,94,497
Ahmednagar	14,18,530
Satara	14,02,925
Sholapur	12,28,078
Surat	11,65,217
Nasik	11,21,312
Dharwar	10,92,967
West Khandesh	10,88,851
Bijapur	10,65,884
Larkhana	8,06,633
Aden	7,93,326
Broach	6,34,548
Kanara	6,23,985
Ratnagiri	6,04,982
Baroda	5,35,825
Mirpurkhas	4,63,539
Kolaba	4,02,022
Thana	3,60,323
Palanpur	1,65,027
Cutch	83,458
Sadra	79,047

Second-Lieut. F. R. Ellis, I.A., is reported wounded in the casualty list No. 450, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, July 19, 1917.

THE HOPE OF MR. MONTAGU.

"The treacheries, the inhumanities, the uncivilised crimes of Germany evoked from the beginning in India the same response that they evoked in all others parts of the British Empire. If such a crisis were wanted for the purpose, at any rate those who were warning us, and hinting or suggesting the disloyalty of India are silenced for ever, and unanimously at last we can think about India in a new light as a great Empire which has ranged itself beyond question with our Dominions and with the Mother Country. Great Britain has done well by India, but her work is by no means finished. It has not only to be carried on but developed. It has reached a stage where inattention and failure to grasp an opportunity may possibly spoil the generations of work that have been put into it. Think of it. Study it. Concentrate your thoughts upon it, not only when some event or some controversy awakens your interest, but study it continually with the sympathy that it deserves as one of the vital problems of the moment. Remember India is a country of infinite possibilities and the widest range of interests and of activities, peopled by millions of people to whom love of their country is something more imaginative, even more religious, than anywhere else in the world. Our task, it seems to me, is to set ourvelves so to perfect the institution for the expression of their ideals as to give them the opportunities which with our help, they have won and are winning, and which they demand now from us as fellow-fighters in the struggle for our existence and for the overthrow of our common enemy."—MR. MONTAGU.

The above pregnant and penetrating remarks occurred in the course of a speech which Mr. E. S. Montagu delivered only a few weeks ago. In commenting on that speech, in the course of which the new Secretary of State for India had referred to the representation of India at the Imperial Conference as "a great step forward," and testified to the "invaluable contributions to the discussion of vital problems" made by the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha, we wrote as follows, but a month back, in our issue of June 16th last:

"Mr. E. S. Montagu is admittedly one of the ablest and most promising of the younger British statesmen. His tenure of office as Under-Secretary of State for India was notably successful, and he acquitted himself as a sound Liberal worthy to be the lieutenant of such a Secretary of State as Lord Morley. Since then Mr. Montagu has risen steadily, having attained to and retained Cabinet rank as a matter of course. Perhaps no more significant compliment to his capacity could have been paid than when he was appointed in Mr. Asquith's Coalition Ministry in 1916, to succeed Mr. Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions. It is well known that Mr. Montagu's interest in India is as keen now as ever before, and it is thought in many competent quarters that he is destined to play a further part in her administration in the course of his distinguished career."

We need hardly say therefore that the news of Mr. Montagu's appointment to succeed Mr. Chamberlain is very gratifying. Going by his record no better appointment could have been made, and India has reason to be grateful to Mr. Lloyd George,—it is undoubtedly his selection,—for his choice. As we need hardly say there are special circumstances at the present hour which made it desirable and indeed imperative that the position of highest responsibility for the Government of India should be held by one whose record in regard to India and whose sympathies would justify the people of this country in forming high expectations from his appointment. The staunch liberalism of Mr. Montagu's tenure of the Under-Secretaryship of State from 1910 to 1914 justifies hope for the future. Mr. Montagu made his mark as a man of exceptional ability and industry, who also brought a fresh mind, a faculty of sympathy and understanding and a capacity for decisive action, to the discharge of his difficult and responsible duties. His statements in presenting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons are remembered to this day for their mastery of and insight into the Indian problem, and finely vindicated the selection of him (in itself significant) as Under-Secretary by Lord Morley.

This appointment of Mr. Montagu as Secretary of State for India at a moment of acute crisis in this country—a crisis due to the ascendency of the same tendencies of reaction which Mr. Montagu resisted and fought with courage and determination during his tenure of Under-Secretaryship of State,—cannot but have a reassuring effect on the Indian mind. But we would deprecate undue optimism, for it must be borne in mind that Mr. Montagu assumes his high office in times that are not normal, and as a member of a Ministry which has enthroned in supreme power a War Cabinet which, while it is presided over by Mr. Lloyd George, also includes such formidable opponents of the national principle and of the ideas of Liberalism, as Lord Milner, Lord Curzon and, now, Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Montagu will presumably have to reckon with such adverse influences as are inseparable from the presence of such celebrated reactionaries in the Cabinet. Nonetheless there can be little doubt that the destinies of India will henceforth be guided with a knowledge, insight and sympathy to which Mr. Chamberlain could not lay any claim. Above all we think we are justified in expecting that the disastrous weakness and vacillation, and the policy of succumbing to alarmist pressure from "men on the spot",—all due to want of personal knowledge,—which marked Mr. Chamberlain's Secretaryship of State, will henceforward be definitely a thing of the past. Nor can we doubt that not even a tacit and implied countenance will now be extended to the policy of organised repression upon which the authorities in this country have embarked. But before that policy can be reversed it will be necessary for the responsible leaders of the country, and the recognised organisations such as the National Congress and the Moslem League, to take necessary and adequate steps to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the full gravity of the crisis that has been forced on this country, and the facts and details of the political situation in India at the present hour.

Nothing is more clear already than that the policy of reaction, notwithstanding the drastic repression by which it has been attended, has failed as it deserved to fail. Lord Chelmsford has so far chosen to speak through the mouths of Provincial Governors, and it is not without interest that Sir James Meston in his speech before the U. P. Legislative Council on which we commented yesterday refrained from swelling the earlier chorus of "Put all thoughts of Self-Government entirely out of your minds." We have frankly acknowledged the spirit of comparative conciliation evinced by Sir James Meston, but it would be only right and true to remind his Honour that India wants *deeds* now from the Government in order to be completely reassured as to their benevolent intentions. We have had a long era of promises: and a sudden period of repression. If the disastrous situation created by the latter is to be redeemed, it must be recognised that the time is one for performance, and that mere promises and soft words will not suffice. No amount of "sweetly reasonable" platitudes, and sugary professions of ultimate action, will prevent the country from demanding that the policy represented by the internment of Mrs. Besant and her fellow-workers, the coercion of students, the prohibition of public meetings, and similar amiable essays in unconstitutionalism shall be definitely *reversed*. Until that is done India cannot get on with the normal work of internal development, her peaceful progress must be delayed and hampered, and her attention cannot be focussed solely on the war.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY POSITION.

At this juncture, when the busy trade season may be said to have practically come to a close, it is of interest to review the dynamics of our paper currency for the first quarter of the current financial year. To give those interested in the movements of this mechanism of the State, on which hangs so much of finance and trade itself, a clear gaze for purposes of comparison, we first give the figures of the currency as it stood on last day of the past official year. Thus on 31st March, 1917, the position stood as under:—

	Crore Rs.	Crore Rs.
Notes in Reserve Treasuries	4.39	
Notes elsewhere	81.98	
Total Notes in Circulation		86.37

Against this the metallic currency held in India was:—

	Crore Rs.	Crore Rs.
Silver	17.11	
Gold	12.00	
Bullion under Coinage	1.99	
Total Metallic Currency, India		31.10

The metallic currency held in England was:—

	Crore Rs.	Crore Rs.
Gold	6.67	
Silver	0.13	
Total Metallic Currency, England		6.80

Further, the gold securities held were:

	Crore Rs.
In India	9.99
In England	38.49
Total Gold Securities	48.48

By 30th April, that is to say a month later, the position was that the total notes in circulation declined from 86.37 to 82.72 crores. The notes in the reserve treasuries diminished from 4.39 to 0.64 crores, while there was a slight increase of 9 lakhs in the amount of the notes circulating elsewhere. The net result was a diminished circulation of 3.46 crores. How was this compensated for in other directions? There was *per contra* a decrease of the metallic currency in India and England to the extent of 5.49 crores, but the gold securities in England were increased by 2.29 crores. Evidently, there was a net decline of the metallic currency to the extent of 3.48 crores. Where was it? We may now examine the movements at the end of May and June.

	31st May. Crore Rs.	30th June. Crore Rs.	Inc. or Dec. Crore Rs.
Notes in Reserve Treasuries.	3.89	5.07	+1.18
Notes elsewhere	84.41	88.21	+3.80
Total Notes in Circulation.	88.30	93.28	+4.98
Silver in India	14.74	19.67	+4.93
Gold in India	9.93	7.10	−2.83
Bullion under Coinage	0.85	0.63	−0.22
Gold in England	5.17	4.80	−0.37
Silver in England	.....	.....	.....
Total Metalic Currency.	30.69	32.20	+1.51
Gold Securities in India	9.99	9.99	+.....
Gold Securities in England.	47.67	51.17	+3.50
Total	57.66	61.16	+3.50

It will be thus seen that the currency position on 30th April, was the least favourable. The total circulation of notes had diminished and stood at 82.72 crores. Since then, with some fluctuations from week to week, the total amount had reached the record figure of 93.28crores! So that between 31st March and 30th June, an interval of full three months, there has been, after many ups and downs, a net increase of 6.1 crores. The position, then, on the 1st day of the last month was exceedingly strong. At no time were the reserve treasuries so depleted of their notes as on 7th May, that is to say, at the end of five weeks from 31st March, the decline was as great as 3.82 crores! It was alarming, but the Currency Controller was alert and by the 15th May, say, a week later, he had refilled the depleted treasuries, so that on that day there were fully 2.54 crore notes. In sympathy with the decline of notes in the treasuries on 7th May, silver, too, had gone down, from 17.11 crores on 31st March, to 13.28 crores, which was a serious withdrawal of 3.83 crores. But here there was not any rapid replenishment. The mints were coining as fast as they could; but yet, owing to the busy trade season, there was a cry for rupees. Slowly the Government has been able to bring up the silver again. On 30th June, it was 19.67 crores against 17.11 crores on 31st March which was certainly an improvement of 2.56 crores. Of course, owing to the imperative necessities of the Home Government to secure all gold and to prevent hoarding of gold in India, there has been an embargo on that metal with which our merchants and bankers have to put up. Practically the currency has withdrawn gold to the extent of 4.90 crores between 31st March, when it stood at 12 crores, and 30th June, when it was only 7.10 crores. The little silver generally held in England is now non-existent, and even gold in the Home Treasury has been diminisheed by 1.87 crores. At the same time the amount of gold securities held against our larger paper currency, twice increased, has been mounted up very high, say, from 38.49 crores on 31st March to 51.17 crores on 30th June, that is to say, of 12.68 crores in three months. It will be thus seen how gold securities bearing interest have been kept ready or liquid, so to say, for emergent necessities of the war in England. How valuable that gold is for service need not be said. Fully 34.12 million sterling is now held in England from the Indian Paper Currency! This in itself is an incalculable service to Great Britain. India has been of yeoman service to England in more ways than one. Not only has she transferred fully 34 millions of gold for emergency but has been shipping wheat and enormous quantities of hides and skins, not to speak of other commodities for home purposes. But from the trend of the paper currency operations during the three months ending 30th June, it will be clear that the Finance Minister has acted with wisdom and sagacity in keeping gold in readiness for service and strengthening the position in India.

Notes of the Day.

The Cabinet Changes.

Apart from the appointment of Mr. Montagu to succeed Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary of State for India, other important Cabinet changes are announced. The star of Sir Edward Carson is still in the ascendant, but it cannot be said that any special glory attaches to his record so far as a member of the Government. His brief association with Mr. Asquith terminated rather feebly, and he resumed his role of a freelance critic of his erstwhile colleagues and their ways. Then came Mr. Lloyd George's great *coup*, with the elevation of Sir Edward to the extremely responsible and arduous headship of the Admiralty. All we need say now about it is that Sir Eward Carson was not a conspicuous success as First Lord, and indeed it had been anticipated for some time that he would depart from the Admiralty. This he has now done, only to be raised to the War Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio. His appointment increases the number of that omnipotent body from three to four—Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Carson.

Enter Mr Churchill.

Mr. Winston Churchill's re-entry into the Government as Minister of Munitions is a not inconsiderable political event. During the part few months he has been busily engaged in living down the tragic fiasco of Gallipoli. There can be little doubt that he is a chastened man now and, it is to be hoped, also a wiser. Mr. Lloyd George's appointment of him as a Minister is characteristically courageous. There has been a sustained campaign against his political resurrection, and not without some measure of justification, but on the whole the nation will, we think, endorse the Prime Minister's choice. Mr. Churchill is far too able a man to have been allowed to vegetate indefinitely. He should be able to give an eminently creditable account of himself as Minister of Munitions. His friends will hope that in serving the country he will also be able to rehabilitate himself.

Other Appointments.

Dr. Addison is one of those politicians who have come to stay, so to say, on grounds of sheer competence. He is a hard worker with a great grasp of detail, and has successively filled high and responsible positions with credit. As Minister of Reconstruction he should be in his element. The rise of Sir Eric Campbell Geddes has been as rapid as it is generally believed to be deserved. He has revealed brilliant talent in the organisation of railways behind the front, and has otherwise proved himself a first-rate organiser. None the less it is high and rather unconventional promotion that makes him the head of the Admiralty. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lloyd George's selection will be justified in the event.

Representation of Punjab Mahomedans.

The Punjab Legislative Council has accepted a resolution to the effect that the representative of the Mahomedans of the Province on the Imperial Legislative Council should be elected by them and not nominated by the Government as is the case at present. Whether the Punjab Government acted wisely or not in requiring the official members to abstain from voting on the resolution, the acceptance of the proposal by the Council is to be welcomed as removing an undeserved source of reproach to the Punjab Mahomedans, who, alone among their co-religionists of the country, being deprived of the right of electing their representative, have been by implication regarded as unfit to enjoy this right. Apart from this, the acceptance of the resolution has only an academic interest at present, for very son not merely this question of the representation of the Mahomedan Community in the Punjab, but also many other questions with regard to the electorates and the constitution of the Imperial and local Legislative Councils, will have to be settled.

Sir Harcourt Butler's Advice.

Sir Harcourt Butler held his first, which was also his last, durbar at Rangoon on Monday and, as the telegram says, gave some advice to all those assembled, including civil and military officials, as to how progress could be accelerated. After laying platitudinous emphasis on the necessity of co-operation between officials and non-officials, Sir Harcourt proceeded to indicate certain lines of policy and action which, excellent as they are, we may hope, will mark Sir Harcourt Butler's own regime as head of Burma and later of the United Provinces. "After the war," said Sir Harcourt, "they would have to face many changes and above all they would have to think imperially. There was, however, among some people a strong conservative feeling, a dislike of change." His Honour, therefore, suggested that they should adopt an attitude which would welcome change and would be more susceptible to new ideas in administration. We make a present of this admirable and practical theory of governance to Sir Harcourt Butler's superiors, subordinates and *confreres* alike.

Incredible Municipal Dilatoriness.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday Mr. H. P. Mody moved that

in view of the fact that the Elections Committee has been in existence for the last nine years and that the boundaries of D, E, F and G. Wards have recently been altered without a redistribution of seats being effected, the Elections Committee be requested to finish their deliberations within three months, if necessary, by sitting from day to day, and submit a report to the Corporation.

It is hardly possible to read the statement of facts contained in Mr. Mody's resolution—facts which were not challenged—without surprise at the extraordinary dilatoriness which seems to characterise the work of the Corporation in matters of vital importance. How far the interests of the citizens are safeguarded must depend primarily on the manner in which they are represented and this representation must in turn depend on the efficacy of the franchise system. It seems incredible that in a Municipality, which in many ways is justly proud of its achievements, a committee appointed to consider this fundamental question should prolong its deliberations for nearly a decade. Yet that is so. What is, however, more to the point is that notwithstanding the record of the past, the Committee should, without any further avoidable delay, finish its deliberations and submit to the Corporation a scheme that shall bring its constitution and its franchise system in line with those obtaining in other cities in the Empire.

An Out-of-date System.

It is not merely that the seats in different wards should be re-distributed, but the entire system of the electorate needs to be overhauled in a manner that would leave the voice of no section of the population unrepresented and unheard in the City's Parliament. As things are at present under an out-of-date system a few privileged classes have an unduly preponderating representation on the Municipality. The important, growing and long-suffering class of tenants has practically no voice. The interests, again, of the working class men are seldom considered in the Municipal chamber. In short, so wholly unsuited is the existing system to present day conditions of progress, that it would be easier to enumerate the sections of the population who have a direct and effective voice in the administration of the City than to compile the list of those who have little or no voice. We are glad to learn on the authority of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla that the Committee has been sitting regularly and has almost come to a decision as regard some of the matters referred to it. We trust that its decision on the remaining questions will be similarly expedited, and the general conclusions published.

MR. MONTAGU—NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

OTHER CHANGES IN CABINET.

SIR E. CARSON GOES TO WAR CABINET.

MR. CHURCHILL AS MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 18.

It is officially announced that Sir Edward Carson has been appointed a member of the War Cabinet without portfolio; Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction without portfolio; Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India; Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions and Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.

MR. MONTAGU'S APPOINTMENT

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, President, Bombay Presidency Association, has sent cablegrams to Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister and to Mr. Montagu on the appointment of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

The following is the text of the cablegram sent to the Prime Minister:—

"The Bombay Presidency Association is highly gratified at the appointment of Mr. Montagu as Secretary of State for India. All India is equally gratified to see a Secretary of State appointed whose genuine sympathy with Indian aspirations is well-known. A statesman of such broad liberal views was greatly needed at this juncture. The Association feels deeply grateful to his Majesty's Government for this selection and offers you its sincere congratulations for this extremely happy choice."

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. MONTAGU.

The following is the text of the cablegram sent to the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu:—

"The Bombay Presidency Association is highly gratified at your appointment as Secretary of State for India by his Majesty's Government. The Association heartily congratulates you as one whose sympathy with Indian aspirations is well-known. The need of such a liberal-minded Minister as yourself at the present juncture was great and India feels confident that her political progress will be substantially advanced under your statesmanlike guidance."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

SEALS HANDED OVER TO HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 18.

Mr. Chamberlain has handed over the seals of office to his Majesty.

SUGGESTED REFUSAL OF ACCEPTANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons Sir Henry Craik asked:—"As the House of Commons cannot delegate to any other body its functions of judging the conduct of the Ministers, will the Premier advise His Majesty the King in the interests of public service not to accept Mr. Chamberlain's resignation."

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "The Premier has not the right to refuse the resignation of a colleague. If he had he would have exercised it in this case with the full approval of all his colleagues." (Cheers.)

MESOPOTAMIA DEBATE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

In reply to Lord George Hamilton, the Attorney-General in a letter to "The Times" says he cannot withdraw any "misrepresentations" in his criticisms upon the procedure of the Mesopotamia Commission.

"MOBBING A FOOTBALL REFEREE."

Lord Middleton and Lord Beresford in letters to "The Times" deprecate further protracted enquiry regarding Mesopotamia. Lord Middleton says, "It lies with the Government to arrest the discussion which is hardly more dignified than mobbing a football referee."

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

BY LIGHT PETROL IN NORTH-SEA.

BROUGHT TO A BRITISH HARBOUR.

TWO ESCAPE DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 18.

The Admiralty says:—Some of our light forces patrolling in the North Sea yesterday morning sighted a number of German steamers and signalled to them to stop and abandon the ship and fired across their bows. The order was disregarded and the ships made for the Dutch coast. Two reached the shore badly damaged by our fire. The remaining four were intercepted and captured by our destroyers, who placed prize-crews on board and brought them away under their own steam. Two of these ships' crews had abandoned their ships. The other two crews were made prisoners. The four ships are now in harbour in this country. They are Bellworm, Brietzig, Mariehorn and Heinzblumberg.

FIRST OFFER TO CHANCELLORSHIP.

TO BAVARIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ZURICH, July 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 18.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" says the Kaiser first offered the chancellorship to the Bavarian Premier, Hertling, who declined for personal reasons.

DR. MICHAELIS "NOMINEE OF ARMAMENT INDUSTRY."

TO CARRY ON HINDENBURG'S POLICY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 18.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" describes Dr. Michaelis as the nominee of the armament industry.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" thinks that the resolution in the Reichstag on the subject of peace is now unnecessary in view of the impending declaration by the Chancellor.

The "Muenchener Neuste Nachrichten" says Dr. Michaelis will follow Hindenburg's war policy.

The Vienna "Reichpost" says it is high time the German crises were ended. Such crises, it says, are harmless in other states, but what might happen if the mighty pillar, hitherto the pride of friends and the envy of foes, trembled?

The German press is now abusing Bethmann-Hollweg whom it describes as facing both ways, and Zimmerman whose terrible blunders in the offer to Mexico and, more recently, in the case of the courier caught in Norway with explosives, are recalled.

BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S RESIGNATION.

REGARDED IN AUSTRIA AS A SUCCESS FOR PAN-GERMANISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 18.

Bethamann-Hollweg's resignation is generally regretted in Austria, where it is regarded as a success for Pan-Germans.

The "Tagblett" of Vienna states that it was solely owing to the conviction that Bethmann was ready for peace that the agitation of the German annexationists did not disturb Austro-German relations.

The journal "Germania" states that the War Minister, Von Stein, resigned owing to the attitude of Bethmann during the crisis.

German annexationists denounce the faint-heartedness of the Reichstag majority peace resolution and declare peace by an understanding will mean the ruin of Germany.

MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIR.

GENERAL IMPRESSION THAT NOTHING MORE WOULD BE HEARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 18.

There was a general impression in the House of Commons last night that nothing more would be heard of the Mesopotamia affair.

A SWADESHI PREACHER ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 17.
(Delayed in transmission.)

Maulvi Lakut Hossain, a *swadeshi* preacher, who was on a lecturing tour in East Bengal was arrested yesterday at Dacca.

POSITION NEAR MONCHYLEPREUX.

SUCCESSFUL AIR FIGHTS,

SIX ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 18.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports that we have somewhat improved our position east of Monchylepreux. Despite thick clouds and strong winds, our aeroplanes did a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. They also bombed various points behind the enemy's lines.

Many air fights occurred, in which we brought down six enemy machines and drove down three. None of ours is missing.

THE LAST AIR RAID.

CASUALTIES IN BRITISH AIR SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. I. Macpherson stated that the casualties in the British air service in the air raid on July 7th were two pilots killed and one wounded and the observer died of wounds. Two aeroplanes were destroyed and two crashed down.

RENOUNCING ENEMY TITLES.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 18.

A proclamation announcing the change in the name of the dynasty renounces on behalf of Queen Victoria's descendants the use of the titles of the Duke and Duchess of Saxony and Prince and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

ENEMY SUBJECTS WITH BRITISH TITLES.

SECOND READING OF DEPRIVING BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 18.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill depriving enemy subjects of British titles.

INADEQUATE TEA SUPPLY IN LONDON MARKET.

ACUTE SHORTAGE ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 18.

There were only 1,700 packages available for the weekly sales of tea yesterday. "The Times" points out in this connection that owing to shortage of tonnage only twenty-three million pounds have been imported in the last three months of which thirteen million were on the War Office account leaving only ten million for the trade. This is regarded as very inadequate and dealers anticipate acute shortage.

K. C. B. CONFERRED ON COMMODORE TYRWHITT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 18.

The K. C. B. has been conferred upon Commodore Tyrwhitt.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES' CONFEDERATION.

APPEAL BY BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 18.

The Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation has received the following message signed by Sir Edward Carson, Sir John Jellicoe and the Board of the Admiralty:—We wish to impress on all engaged on building and repairing ships how serious are the times we live in. A determined enemy has set himself to blockade our islands and destroy merchantmen bringing food for the people and the supplies for the Army using methods contrary to the law of nations. Every day merchantmen are sunk and we need all our resources to prevent the threatened starvation. The enemy knows this and has staked everything upon it. If he succeeds victory will rest with him. If he fails his defeat is certain.

TWO WEAPONS.

There are only two weapons that we can use and both are forged in shipyards. One is a class of warship that enables the Navy to hunt and destroy submarines. The other is every new merchantman that replaces a ship sunk. These weapons must be used together. Upon the men in shipyards and engineering shops depends entirely their output. How the latter can be increased concerns everyone and no measure enabling a better use to be made of labour and machinery can be neglected. We, who are secure in our homes, owe it to the brave men dying hourly for us on sea on land and in air to spare no effort to give them weapons with which to win the war. The Board is confident that in this supreme crisis in our history the men in the shipyards and workshops will see that this appeal does not fall on deaf ears.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH STAND ON TETON.

ENEMY ASSUALT SMASHED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

ATTACK WEST OF HILL 304

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 18.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The Germans again made a serious attack on the Teton. Our fire smashed the assaulting waves which had to return in disorder to their own trenches leaving numerous dead.

We entirely maintained the gains made on the 14th instant. We delivered a lively attack this morning west of Hill 304 and entirely recaptured all the positions which remained in the hands of the Germans after the actions on June 23th and 29th. Our prisoners have not yet been counted.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CERNY AND AILLES.

TWO ENEMY LINES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 18.

Last night's French communiqué said:—There has been reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Cerny and Ailles and on the California Plateau. In the Champagne the enemy renewed his attacks north of Teton, and again gained a footing in certain points we captured on the 14th.

The artillery duel continued violently at Mont Haut, where we are organising the captured ground. The operations we carried out, left of the Meuse, and west of Hill 304 developed into full success. After heavy artillery preparation our troops with irresistible dash attacked on a front of 2,500 metres on both sides of the Esnes-Malancourt road. The whole first German line which had been elaborately organised for defence, fell into our hands. Shortly afterwards, the second enemy line, after a desperate fighting, in which our troops manifested splendid keenness, was also carried.

The advance attained a kilometre in depth. Our line thus advanced runs from south-eastern corner of Avocourt Wood to western slopes of Hill 304 passing through the Canard Wood. Our fire annihilated several counter-attacks during the afternoon. The enemy suffered very heavily. We have counted 427 unwounded prisoners.

CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

REPUBLICAN RE-ASSUME CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

The Republicans have resumed the control of China. Tuanchijui has reassumed the Premiership and the Ministry of War, and Wangtahsich has been appointed Foreign Minister. Liyuanhung announces that he will not resume the Presidency.

PRESIDENT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A LAHORE SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 18.

On the ground of his services in connection with the Hindu-Mahomedan unity, the "Observer," a local bi-weekly, suggests the name of the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad as President of the next National Congress.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY ON SPANISH WATERS.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROBERT CECIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord Robert Cecil stated that since April 1st German submarines had arrested or attacked over twenty British Allied and neutral ships in the Spanish waters. Most serious representations had been made to Spain who has assured Great Britain that she would do her utmost to prevent the violation of the Spanish waters.

Commander Bellairs drew attention to the statements made in the Dutch papers suggesting that the Germans had repeatedly violated the Dutch waters.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the matter had not been lost sight of.

VIGOROUS FIGHTING NEAR KALUSZ.

A TACTICAL RETREAT.

NOVICA RE-CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 18.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We repulsed persistent attacks north-east of Kalusz. For tactical considerations we transferred to the right bank of the Lomnika, leaving Kalusz, but securing the important river crossings.

Strong enemy forces threw us out of Novica, which, however, our reserves recaptured.

We captured Dunavec on the St. Georges Channel, Danube, and took one gun and some prisoners. We left the village after carrying out our task.

NEW OFFENSIVE SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

SOCIALIST APPEAL TO HELP SOLDIERS IN FORNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 18.

A wireless message says, that Executives of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates have issued a manifesto saying that the time has come for all dissension to cease. All must assist the soldiers in the front line. To refrain now is to deliver them to destruction, and betray the Fatherland and the Revolution.

RIGA-DVINSK LINE.

GENERAL EXPECTATION OF GERMAN ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 18.

There is general expectation of German activity on the Riga-Dvinsk line, where Russian troops are improving rapidly in spite of disintegrating influences.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS IN RUSSIA EXPLAINED.

DISAGREEMENT OVER GOVERNMENTS' UKRANIAN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 17.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 18.

The reason for the resignations of the three Ministers who are all Constitutional Democrats is their disagreement with the Government's Ukranian policy. The Government has issued a proclamation creating Ukranian Secretariat-General to control local affairs except with regard to the Army for which special Ukranian delegates will be attached to the War Cabinet and the General Staff. The Ministers, who have resigned, were of the opinion that the Constituent Assembly should have determined the relations between the Ukrania and the rest of Russia.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN A TRONDHJEM WAREHOUSE.

BRITISH GOODS FOR RUSSIA BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, July 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 18.

A great fire has occurred in a warehouse at Trondhjem where goods from Britain for Russia were stored. The damage is estimated at two and three-quarter millions sterling. Incendiarism is suspected.

LEAVING POST WHILST ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

A KARACHI VOLUNTEER PUNISHED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 18.

Three courts-martial have been found necessary to arrive at a conclusion in the case in which Second Corporal Stanley Westcott of Karachi Artillery Volunteers, I.D.F., was charged with leaving his post whilst on active service on May 29th. The accused who was a member of the Electrical section on duty with the searchlights at Manora at night left his post to help in the rescue of the occupants of some fishing boats which had been overturned in the harbour entrance during a fierce squall. After the rescue Westcott returned to his post; but later as he was wet all through he went into the engine room to dry his clothes. His second absence was detected by the officer on rounds and he was put up before a court-martial for breach of discipline. Westcott was first tried by a regimental court-martial and later on by the district court-martial, which came to an abrupt conclusion on the counsel for defence taking the point that Westcott was not a soldier and was, therefore, not subject to army regulations.

Another court sat on Monday, and after hearing evidence found Westcott guilty. The sentence was read out at parade last night when the stripes were torn from Westcott's arm and he was orderd to undergo 84 day's detention. Pending confirmation of the sentence by the divisional head-quarters, Westcott has been released.

LUCKNOW CITIZENS' MANIFESTO.

PROTEST AGAINST MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

GOVERNMENT WARNED OF UNWISDOM OF ACTION.

UNSHAKEN ADHERENCE TO CAUSE OF HOME RULE

The following Manifesto, signed by all leading citizens of Lucknow has been issued:—

The action of the Madras Government, evidently in pursuance of a general concerted policy to stifle the Home Rule movement, in ordering the internment of Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia, has caused feelings of deepest dissatisfaction and resentment, which we, along with the rest of the country, fully share. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to them in their trial which they are so nobly enduring for the cause of our Motherland. We are firmly of opinion that their political activities were entirely free from the taint of violence or lawlessness and were fully within the constitutional rights of the Indian people. One redeeming feature of this lamentable situation is that their suffering and enforced inactivity will impart a stimulus and inspiration for more vigorous prosecution of the work of raising the Indian people to the status of equal partners with the other self-respecting members of the British Empire. Such an arbitrary exercise of the powers under the Defence of India Act on the part of the Government with a view to arrest legitimate political efforts for the uplift of the people is likely to bring about a situation which may be very embarrasing both to the people and the Government, and we, therefore, deem it our duty to warn the Government against the unwisdom of such an action.

Our adherence to the cause of Self-Government within the Empire as enunciated by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League and which the Home Rule League has been actively working for, cannot be shaken in the smallest degree by such measures as have been adopted by the Madras Government. Indeed, we think we will be false to the ideal of the Congress and the League if we at this critical moment cease to carry on the mandate of the above bodies as voiced in their last sessions held in our city, enjoining on all of us the duty of propagating that ideal in the country, in a manner consistent with the rights of a citizen of the British Empire.

We appeal to our countrymen to work for the dignity, self-respect and honour of their Motherland heedless of difficulties. Let us remember that if our cause is righteous Providence will not fail us.

A MESSAGE FROM THE INTERNED.

MR. ARUNDALE'S LETTER TO HON. MR. JINNAH.

The following letter from Mr. G. S. Arundale to the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be read with keen interest:—

Interned at Gulistan,
COTACAMUND, July 11.

Through the
District Magistrate,
Nilgiris.

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

Mrs. Besant, Mr. Wadia and I are most grateful to the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League for their stirring and encouraging telegram, and we appreciate specially the fact that the message bears your signature.

We are thankful to be of service to beloved India, and that our internments have shown to the world a united India.

Fraternally yours,
(Sd.) GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

INTERNMENT DAY.

PUBLIC PROCESSION PROHIBITED IN HYDERABAD (SIND.)

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, July 18.

The Home Rule League public procession commemorating Mrs. Besant's internment day was prohibited by the District Magistrate under Section 42, Bombay District Police Act. Over 150 policemen were stationed throughout the town, evidently apprehending disobedience. The procession was cancelled by the President of the League. Crowds gathered near the League room, where enthusiastic scenes took place. Home Rule banners were hoisted and Mrs. Besant's photo was exhibited from the window amidst deafening cheers from crowds below.

An emergent meeting of members of the League was called, at which Mrs. Besant's photo was garlanded and resolutions protesting against the magistrate's order, and Mrs. Besant's internment and calling members to continue Home Rule work, were passed. Great sensation prevails in the town.

HOME RULE MEETING AT SURAT.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING

NOTABLE ACCESSIONS TO THE LEAGUE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 16.

On Sunday a deputation of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League visited Surat, consisting of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. N. B. Vibhaker, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. L. Banker and Mr. Deobanker. During the morning visits were paid to various leading people of the town and in the afternoon a private conference of Congressmen and Home Rule Leaguers was held, at which Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas delivered addresses. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Arya Samaj Hall. The hall was crowded. On the platform were all the leading citizens of Surat, while not only the body of the hall, but the verandahs, passage ways, and every available point of vantage whence a hearing of the speeches could be obtained, was crowded with an enthusiastic and eager audience. In the gallery were a number of ladies. No such popular meeting has been held in Surat for ten years or more.

On the motion of Mr. Bejonzee, seconded by Mr. Pragjee, Mr. B. G. Horniman was elected to the chair. On rising to open the meeting the Chairman received an ovation. After a few words of thanks to the mover and seconder for their eulogistic references to himself and the work of the "Bombay Chronicle" and to the audience for their reception of him Mr. Horniman called upon Mr. Vibhaker to address the meeting.

MR. VIBHAKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Vibhakar, speaking in Gujerati, said:—On the day on which the first Indian expeditionary force was dispatched to France by that great and noble minded statesman, Lord Hardinge, Indian hopes and aspirations received an impetus that has never been equalled in the history of British India. Those hopes and aspirations increased in volume and intensity every day as the news of the great achievements of the Indian soldiers began to reach India.

As the need of the Empire increased, the loyal enthusiasm of the Indian people to pour out Indian blood and money for the cause for which England stood, increased tenfold and hundredfold. Lord Hardinge trusted India, and India justified his trust. Responsible ministers of the Crown in England vie with one another in the praises, and compliments showered upon India for the noble part she had played. Not only the British public, but Prime Ministers as well as Colonial ministers recognised that the Indian people could no longer remain hewers of wood and drawers of water under the British Flag. Not that India became fit to be a partner in the British Empire only by the accident of the Great War or that it was not fit before. But it was her noble sacrifice and spontaneous response to the call of Britain at this most critical juncture in the history of the British Empire that awakened so suddenly the latent sympathy of the British statesmen and the British people for Indian aspirations. And it was on this account therefore that the political situation of India has at present assumed a far different aspect from what it had before the year 1914. Immediately after the war was declared by Britain, India forgave and forgot all the political wrongs she had suffered—and was suffering at the hands of the bureaucracy here, and on her part all controversy about her political rights was hushed. She had full faith in British justice and British love for freedom, and she was convinced that the Great Empire which was shedding English and Indian blood for the sake of the liberties of small nationalities could never play false to her own kith and kin in India. That faith and conviction stood even to day unshaken, in spite of Lord Pentland and Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

But it must not be forgotten that the bureaucracy in India had become very uneasy and anxious since it was recognised by the responsible ministers of the Crown and the leaders of the British public that India should no longer be treated as a dependency, but should occupy a place worthy of an equal partner in the Imperial family. It was now admitted by the foes as well as the friends of Indian progress that India's claims could not be passed over in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war. It was this situation which had caused alarm to the bureaucracy.

In order to be ready with their programme when the time for the Imperial reconstruction comes, the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League had set about seriously to work up public opinion in this country, for they were fully alive to the cant that after all the people who ask for Home Rule for India were only a microscopic minority. They cannot afford to treat with contempt even the silliest arguments of their critics, for that had been also a phase of the political situation of this country. It was therefore that the Home Rule League had resolved that their critics' cry should not go unheeded, and that there would be a vigorous political propaganda throughout the country to educate public opinion and to show that hundreds of thousands supported the microscopic minor-minority.

When the responsible statesmen of England said with one voice that India should now be an equal partner with Great Britain, the bureaucracy realized that the days of their Nabob regime were numbered, and that a free and democratic India as an Imperial partner of free and demoratic England was inevitable. One repressive measure after another had been used to stem the rising tide Mr. Lyod George said: "March forward;" Lord Pentland interfered and cried "halt." Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Smuts asked them to be prepared to receive Home Rule which was bound to come as an outcome of the Imperial Regeneration after the War. Sir Michael O'Dwyer roared from the North that it was wrong to make any preparations in anticipation. But they trusted more the men in England than the men on the spot. Lord Pentland interned the body of Mrs. Besant but he could not intern her soul. The result was that where there were five members of the Home Rule League there were now 50) and where there were 500 there were now five thousand. They could assure Lord Pentland that the figure of five thousand would be fifty thousand on the 16th of June 1918. The speaker and his friends had come there to tell them that their aspirations and their propaganda were lawful and constitutional. They had come to assure them that to demand and achieve Home Rule for India was to do the greatest service to the British Empire, for, India without Home Rule would not only be a burden to the Empire but a seething mass of discontent and disappointment, while on the other hand, India with Home Rule would not only be a jewel in the British Crown and an ornament in the Imperial Exhibition, but also a tower of real strength to the whole Empire both in times of peace and war. The demand of the Home Rule League is neither more nor less than the joint demand of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League. That was the demand for which the revered leader of the Home Rule League, Mrs. Besant, and her devoted co-workers had sacrificed their liberties, and that was the demand for which they would stand resolutely and unflinchingly, in spite of repression, suppression, depression or oppression.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who addressed the meeting in Gujarati, said that the present political situation required that they should think and act as men. Their most cherished aspirations were being trampled upon. Those to whom they were most indebted for national service were being insulted and harmed. Mrs. Besant, who had ever been a faithful servant of India realising the necessity of Home Rule for India, established the Home Rule League after due consultation with the leaders of the country. The Congress itself had preached Self-Government or Home Rule for thirty years; but the Congress was a deliberative body and met for three days in the year. Mrs. Besant wanted to have an active working institution, which would educate and agitate day by day all the year round. So she created the League. She preached that India was ready to begin to bear the responsibility of Home Rule and that India ought to have it in the form laid down by the National Congress and the Moslem League, after the war. For saying this she was deprived of her liberty by Lord Pentland. Who was Lord Pentland? And who was Mrs. Besant? Whose knowledge and judgment ought to have greater value in the eyes of the world? A Governor who saw through the murky vision of officialdom, and whose experience was limited to the 5 years of his term of office, or Mrs. Besant who had spent nearly the life time of a generation in understanding and serving India? The debt of gratitude that India owed to Mrs. Besant was thus repaid by their beauracratic masters. Had they lost all sense of honour and manhood that they should brook this in silence? Remember what that noble son of India, Gandhi had said about their duty when a British born lady, old in age and worn in India's service, met with internment for their sake. They believed and asserted that agitation for Home Rule such as they demanded was perfectly lawful and constitutional, and they would not be frightened into silence. Threats would not deter them from performing their national duty. Mrs. Besant and her co-workers had been interned. They and all others who had suffered unjustly for the cause of Home Rule should not remain thus long. For they would appeal to the free people of England, if not to the beauracracy here, that India should no longer be asked to put up with repression. Let them be strenuous in their constitutional agitation and go forward fearlessly in their righteous path, and they would, before long, succeed in restoring the liberty of all who have suffered for freedom's sake and would secure the permanent welfare of their country and the safety of the Empire by winning Home Rule.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, in replying to a vote of thanks, said they had two things to fight for in their agitation, one was the concession of the Congress demand for the early establishment of the scheme of Self-Government laid down in the Congress resolution; the other was the resolution of the full liberty of speech and writing, which had been assaulted by the speech of Lord Pentland and the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and her co-workers. It seemed that the Government of India far from being willing to concede the new political rights for which they were asking, was depriving them of the liberties they now possessed. They must continue to agitate for these two things. It was not their fault that they were forced into this agitation. Lord Willingdon had said: What would the Empire think if in this time of war it found that in India a political agitation was being carried on? He would ask another question in reply to that. What was India to think when it found that in every part of the Empire political agitation was going on and India alone was asked to be silent? In England the Government had time to devote itself to a great scheme of educational reform to dealing with the question of industrial unrest, to tackling many other great problems, and above all the Irish problem. In Australia they were able to have a general election. In South Africa an agitation had been going on among a section for the establishment of a republic. In Canada the Round Table propaganda for an Imperial Parliament to given India was in full swing. How, in the name of all reason could India be asked to keep silent? To ask them, in the face of all this, what would the Empire think of them for carrying on a lawful and constitutional propaganda was astounding. (Cheers.) They must go forward. They had to agitate not only for the rights they wanted, but for those they were losing. It had been said by Lord Pentland that they must not create hopes that were liable to disappointment. He did not think Lord Pentland need be alarmed. India had been suffering from disappointments for nearly 60 years, ever since the promises of the Queen's Proclamation first began to be broken. She was well used to disappointment. (Laughter and cheers.) The speaker concluded by urging those present to work actively for the cause of Home Rule.

It was then announced that about fifty new members had that day joined the Surat Branch of the Home Rule League, including the Vice-Presidents of the Surat and Rander Municipalities.

The proceedings then terminated.

HOME RULE LEAGUE AT NADIAD.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Chandrashanker Narmadashanker Pandya came down from Broach to Nadiad and delivered a public lecture on Monday on "The present political situation in India" in the vernacular under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Nadiad Branch. Mr. Batukshanker G. Mehta presided over the meeting, which was large and representative. The local Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi, and the Inspector of Police attended the meeting. The lecture being over, an appeal was made to the audience to join the Home Rule League. Some twenty persons enlisted as members. The work of the Home Rule branch here at Nadiad is slowly but steadily progressing.

A SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

Bombay people do not need to be reminded of the duty of every patriotic Indian to encourage, by precept as well as personal example, the Swadeshi movement. There are few things of genuinely indigenous manufacture which a Bombay man cannot at present procure in the numerous Swadeshi stores in preference to foreign articles of necessity or luxury. But the movement deserves to be supported wherever there is an honest attempt made to resuscitate old and useful industries or to start new ones. One of such is the Swadeshi Industrials (Ltd.) of Conjeeveram, started in 1915. The Company has made good progress in the manufacture of chemical manures for agricultural purposes, the excellence of which is testified to by people at Adyar Headquarters of the Theosophical Society. Indeed, persons like Mrs. Besant, Mr. B. P. Wadia and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, have become shareholders in the Company. The Company has also a weaving branch in which they manufacture silk sarees, and other articles of dress. The agent of the Company, Mr. Sudarsanachari, has come to canvass for shares in Bombay and we wish him and his Company every success in the enterprise. Mr. Sudarsanachari's address is c/o The Home Rule League Office, 735, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

PUNJAB MUHAMEDANS' REPRESENTATIVE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

ELECTION IN PLACE OF NOMINATION DESIRED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 17.

At a meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council held on the 13th of March, 1917, a resolution was moved by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazlihusain to the effect that "this Council requests his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to make a recommendation to the Imperial Government that the regulations for nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General be so amended that a representative of the Muhammedan community in the Punjab shall, in future, be elected and not nominated." This resolution was carried by seven votes against three, the official members abstaining. It has now been decided that the question of the method of representation of the Muhammedan community in the Punjab on the Imperial Legislative Council will be considered when questions connected with the constitution of the Legislative Council are next taken up.

ALLEGED GRIEVANCES ROORKEE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

HON. MR. CHINTAMANI'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 18.

At to-day's council meeting the Hon. Mr. Chintamani's resolution for inquiry into certain alleged grievances of Indian students at Roorkee College was withdrawn.

After a lengthy debate the Hon. Mr. Lala Madhusudan Dyal's resolution urging the expression of Government's strong disapproval of the letter addressed recently by Mr. Stubbs, Collector of Bijnor, to some Vaishya gentlemen of that district regarding subscription to the war loan was put to vote and lost by 21 to 9 votes. The Council adjourned sine die.

A profit of £1,275,584 has been made for the year by the Burma Oil Company, and a balance of £1,005,000 has been left after writing off £592,713 for depreciation and transfer to various reserves. A dividend of 30 per cent is declared.

CHAMPARAN AGRARIAN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

A SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

(Delayed in transmission.)

BETTIAH, July 17.

The Champaran Agrarian Enquiry Committee commenced their sittings to-day. Mr. Sweeney, Settlement Officer in the District, was the only witness examined. After describing the various systems under which indigo was cultivated, he stated the complaints that agreements were extorted by coercion had been investigated and in a very large majority of cases they were found to be untrue. *Abwabs* or illegal exactions were equally prevalent in European and Indian zamindaries, though in Bettiah Raj they had ceased since Government had issued instructions to stop them. In his opinion there were more serious evils in the Indian Zamindaries and in one case he found forgeries were committed in old records of rights in the interests of the zemindar. He advocated the abolition of the *tin katia* system and *abwabs*. The levy of a lump sum by short term tenure holders to release obligation to grow indigo was wholly unjust. Rents in Champaran District were lower as compared with other districts in relation to the gross produce of the land. He recommended that the *thikadari* system be continued.

In reply to Mr. Gandhi witness said many of the ryots' actions were due to coercion or undue influence.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TRIBUTE FROM AJMER PUBLIC.

A public meeting of citizens of Ajmer was held at the Trevor Town Hall, Ajmer, on Sunday the 15th instant, Rai Bahadur Lala Mool Chand Kapur in the chair.

Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasada proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

"The citizens of Ajmer, assembled in a public meeting, record their sense of the great loss India has sustained by the death of her greatest son, Dr. Dadabhai Naroji, LL.D., who strenuously and selflessly worked in India, England and abroad, for more than three secores of years, for the social, moral, economic and political uplift of his fellow-countrymen, eventually formulating the idea of Self-Government of India within the British Empire on Colonial lines; and convey their heartiest sympathies with the relations of the departed soul in their sad bereavement."

NAGPUR'S CONDOLENCE.

NAGPUR, July 18.

At a largely attended public meeting held in the Town Hall to-night under the auspices of the Congress Committee, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presiding a resolution expressing the sense of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and heartfelt sympathy with his family, was passed unanimously, the whole house standing.

UNABATED CONFIDENCE IN LORD HARDINGE.

The second resolution expressing unabated confidence in Lord Hardinge whose sympathetic and liberal policy won for him the love and esteem of the people of India, and thereby enabled him to render signal service by sending Indian troops to Flanders at a most critical juncture, and disapproving the unjustified attempts to discredit him in the eyes of the public in connection with the Mesopotamian affairs, and claiming that the people of this country should have a determining voice in any judgment that may be passed upon him, was proposed and carried unanimously.

RESENTMENT AGAINST ATTACKS ON LORD HARDINGE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AKOLA.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting held under the auspices of District Congress Committee, Akola, under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Mahajani. Mr. Chiplinker, addressed the meeting at the close on Swadeshi and urged the people to take the Swadeshi vow and act up to it in daily life.

RESOLUTION.

We, the citizens of Akola, assembled in a public meeting, in the Rajeshwar Temple, this 16th July 1917, do hereby resolve that we express regret at the attacks that are being made on Lord Hardinge, who as Viceroy of India rendered valuable service to the state in a time of trial, and to whom the people of India are grateful for his wise and broad-minded statesmanship and in whom they have continued and unabated confidence.

We, the citizens of Akola, assembled in a public meeting, in the Rajeshwar Temple, on 16th July 1917, in memory of 16th June 1917, the day of internment of Mrs. Annie Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, do hereby adopt and confirm the resolution passed by us on 23rd June 1917, and earnestly request the Government of India to cancel the orders of internment forthwith.

In reply to a communication from the Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government to the effect that hotel-bars in Calcutta are now closing at 11 p.m., and that they should close in Burma at 10-30 p.m., that is, one and a half hours earlier than at present as the military situation demands earlier closing, the Burma Chamber of Commerce has agreed that Rangoon may fall into line with Calcutta and close at 11 p.m., but not earlier.

LADY CHELMSFORD AT RAWALPINDI.

VISITS TO HOSPITALS CONCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, July 17.

This morning her Excellency Lady Chelmsford accompanied by Mrs. Maffey, Lieut.-Colonel Austen Smith and Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C., proceeded again to No. 14, Indian General Hospital, at West Ridge, in order that she could personally see the rest of the sick and wounded. Her Excellency visited each patient, conversed with them in Urdu and presented each man with either packets of cigarettes, fresh fruit, walking sticks, small looking glasses, combs or playing cards.

At the conclusion of her visit to the patients, her Excellency proceeded to one of the wards where all the Indian officers who were in the hospital had assembled. An address was read in which the Indian officers thanked her Excellency for coming from Simla to Rawalpindi in the middle of the hot weather, and so kindly visiting the sick and wounded in hospital and for the gifts she had so generously given to all the patients. A poem in Persian was also recited in honour of her Excellency's visit.

Lady Chelmsford then replied saying how much it pleased her to come and visit the hospitals and to see for herself that they were comfortable and being well cared for and she hoped that such visits would prove to be another link in bringing England and India close together.

Her Excellency and staff left Rawalpindi by special train at 11-40 a.m. for Simla.

MOGULS IN KASHMIR.

THEIR APPRECIATION OF ITS CHARMS.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Tuesday Dr. Jivanji J. Modi read an interesting paper on "The Moguls in Kashmir and Jehangir's Inscription at Vernag." The Rev. Dr. R. Scott, President of the Society, was in the chair. The following is a short outline of the paper:

It is the hand of nature that has made Kashmir very beautiful and the hand of man has added to that beauty. The Mogul Emperors of India had a great hand in beautifying Kashmir by means of tastefully laid-out gardens, canals and water-ways. King Jehangir's name has been especially associated with Kashmir. He was very fond of this country and had paid four visits to it. As said by the French physician, Bernier, who accompanied Aurangzebe to Kashmir, Jehangir used to say that he would not so much care if he lost his Indian Empire, as he would, if he lost Kashmir. As said by Mr. Beveridge, the editor of the translation of Jehangir's Memoirs, had Jehangir not been a King, he would have been a naturalist. He was fond of commemorating his visits to particular picturesque spots in this valley by putting up inscribed tablets there. One of such favoured spots was Vernag, the source of the Jhelum. The Persian inscription on the tank there has not been hitherto published. Dr. Modi had a copy of it taken during a visit in 1915. It commemorated the facts of Jehangir's visit during the 15th year of his reign and of the construction of some buildings round the tank of the spring. Another tablet takes a note of one Haidar building at the command of the king, the beautiful canals, which "reminded us of the stream of Paradise." This Haidar was the Haidar Nalik referred to by Jehangir in his "Tuzuk" or Memoirs. The third inscription referred to was that on a tomb on the banks of Lake Dal at a place called Gangribal on a spur of the Takht-i-Suleiman.

INSCRIPTIONS NEAR DAL LAKE.

Dr. Modi had heard during his first visit in 1895 a tradition of a merchant from India named Mirza Daud going to Kashmir for the purpose of trade. He squandered his and his father's money in the delights of Kashmir especially at the Dal Lake. He was so enamoured of the beauty of the lake, that when on deathbed, he directed that he may be buried on the bank of the lake. During his second visit, the author of the paper discovered the tomb and drew to it the attention of the State Archaeological Department which knew nothing of the tank and of the inscription on it. Latterly the department at his request took an impression of the inscription and sent it here and an attempt is made in the paper to decipher some of its parts.

THE ASHBURTON SHIELD.

BIG RIFLE MATCH SUGGESTED FOR BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The biggest rifle match that has been held in Great Britain since the outbreak of war in the shape of the contest for the famous Ashburton Shield, which has been the cause of so many exciting struggles at Wimbledon and Bisley, is to be carried out this year under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, if the War Office provides the rifles and ammunition.

The Council of the N.R.A. are in communication with the authorities on the subject, and the decision is daily expected.

The terms of eight from each public school will, it is expected, complete on their own ranges, although it has been suggested that one long day at Bisley should be devoted to the contest.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In the Indian Football Association Shield Competition the chief attraction of the evening was the match between the Wilts Regiment and the Dalhousie on the latter's ground which owing to showers that fell shortly before the play, was converted into a swamp. Nevertheless a contested game ensued, the issue being in doubt till the end although the Kirkee regiment had scored a goal almost at the start.

On the Calcutta ground the 104th Battery R.F.A. drew with 7th Hussars, each side scoring a goal. Extra time was played but the score was unaltered.

NEW POLISH ARMY ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

500,000 MEN TO BE ASSEMBLED.

Writing from Petrograd on June 11, the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

The proposal to create a separate Polish Army out of the 500,000 Poles at present serving in the Russian ranks has recently assumed practical form. The old regime was ever suspicious of the Polish Brigade which was constituted some time ago. Its development was hampered. The old Government persisted in treating the Polish question as Russia's domestic concern. Since the advent of the new regime has made it possible for Russia and her Allies boldly to proclaim the independence of United Poland the idea of creating a separate Polish Army became imperative. The action of France and of the United States in promoting the formation of Polish Legions has given the parallel movement in Russia irresistible force.

A congress of delegates from the Polish troops assembled in Petrograd a few days ago to express their views on this question. The deliberations are still in progress, but already it may be stated that the enormous majority enthusiastically favour the raising of a separate Polish Army.

It was not to be expected that a proposal of such vast importance would be carried without some opposition. The arguments against it, however, are out of all proportion to the benefits that may confidently be expected both for the Poles themselves and for the Allied cause. The opponents are almost entirely recruited from the Poles who have long been domiciled in Russia and are dominated by Russian party prejudices. Their main contention is based on the assumption that the creation of a separate Polish Army might weaken the revolutionary movement in Russia. There have also been unworthy insinuations that the Polish Legions might be misused to affect Russian domestic affairs. Needless to say, these suggestions are entirely unfounded. The sole objection of any real weight lies in the argument that the removal of Polish officers and soldiers from the Russian Army may weaken or disorganize the latter. But if the huge numbers composing the Russian Army be taken into account, the transference of 500,000 men into a separate Polish Army is not likely to present serious difficulty or danger.

On the other hand, the enormous advantages of placing a homogeneous Polish force on the Russian front are self-evident. Every Pole enrolled under the national colours will be animated by the consciousness that he is fighting to regain possession of his native land, and that his countrymen serving in the enemy's ranks will know that their interests are identical with those of the Polish Army. Moreover, the Polish nation is fully alive at present to the vanity of all hopes of securing union and independence with an outlet to the sea from the hands of the Central Powers. The first Polish Legions created in Galicia proved a failure because the movement there afforded no guarantees of a reunion of the nation. Later, when the Germans attempted to raise a Polish Army, first against Russia, the plan also failed for the same reason, and the Legions raised by them, could not be trusted on the Russian front.

The first act of the Polish military congress was to elect as its honorary president M. Joseph Pilsudzki, the organizer of the Galician Legions, who lately resigned his membership of the Council of State at Warsaw, on finding his efforts to secure from the Germans independence of the Polish forces futile. This election evoked the greatest enthusiasm of the audience. It is symptomatic of the complete union of all parties and sections of the Polish people in championing the cause of their union and independence. M. Pilsudzki by this election was acclaimed Commander-in-Chief of the united Polish Armies. Further emphasis is lent to the significance of this election by speeches from Poles representing opinion in Cracow and Warsaw.

All the Allied Embassies and Legations were represented at the meeting, and successively came forward to express their most cordial greetings and hopes for the success of the Polish Army.

General Romanovsky, Chief of the General Staff, representing M. Kerensky, welcomed the congress and assured the Poles that their wishes would receive the utmost attention, and that the War Office was prepared to give them the largest measure of satisfaction. Amid loud cheering it was resolved to send a telegram to M. Kerensky, who had earned the undying gratitude of the Poles as the first Russian Minister who had openly proclaimed the right of the Polish nation to independence.

From the speeches to which I listened and from the tenor of leading articles in the *Dziennik Polski*, it may be gathered that the Poles fully realize the necessity for vindicating their rights of nationhood on the battlefield, side by side with the Armies which are fighting for the cause of the freedom of the democracies of Europe, and that effectual cooperation in the great struggle against their traditional oppressors will entitle them to make their voice heard at the future Peace Conference.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 17.

The trial began yesterday at Montgomery before Mr. Helton, special magistrate, of H. Trisnka Rai, barrister-at-law. Subordinate Judge, now under suspension, on charges of corruption in connection with some of the cases tried by him at Amritsar and Ambala. The Government Advocate is conducting the prosecution, while Mr. H. Beechey and other barristers are defending.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" Imports	16,000
Mid. Americans	19.01—25
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 25.00—60 / Jan. 25.04—37 / Mar. 25.21—43

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	17 90
July-Aug	17.65
Aug.-Sept.	17 32
Sept.-Oct.	17.12
Oct.-Nov.	16.60
Nov.-Dec.	16.20
Dec.-Jan.	16.03
Jan.-Feb.	15.95
Feb.-Mar.	15.86
Mar.-Apl.	15 77
April-May	15.69
May-June	15.61
June-July	15.53

Prices fixed for to-day. —25

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, July 17th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	30.75
Oct.	28.75
Nov.	28.00

Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 17th.

Sind G. Bengal Good	15 35
" " Fully Good	15.45
" " Fine	15.55
No 1 Comra Good	16.35
to " Fully Good	17.15
" " Fine	17.35
M. G. Broach Good	14.10
" " Fully Good	14 37
" " Fine	15.05

—25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 16th

Day's Exports to Great Britain	12 003
" " to Continent	37,.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/8
Demand Sills	6 76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	81 1/4

New York, July 17th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	25.29—1
" " Jan.	25.12—5
" " Mar.	25.28— 6
Spot Cotton at New York	26.05—45
" " New Orleans	25.38 Unchgd
Futures at New Orisans Oct.	24 21— 7
" " Jan.	24.39—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅛
Demand Bills	6.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	80½

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on India bear covering and continental and other buying. Steady.

Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	67½
Government Securities 5%	67½
Ex. On London at Paris France bid not official	27.36

London, July 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	40 15/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Profit taking—less demand—quiet.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	67½

PERSONAL

BECAUSE IT CONCERNS YOUR POCKET! CAN YOU, WE ASK,

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AND

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MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

Government Securities 3%... 57½
Ex. On London at Paris France 27.36

WAR LOANS.

London, July 16th.

5% 1925—1928	87½
4½% 1925—1945	82½
5% New	86 9/16

London July 17th.

5% 1925—1928	87½
4½% 1926—1945	82¾
5% New	86 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 16th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton Arrived Paid	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	600
Linseed Calcutta June-July Value	600

METALS.

English best delected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Sugars:—Firm-sellers have temporarily withdrawn from the market.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid	2/6½

London, July 17th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-Jul. Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton June-July Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Owing to the tonnage difficulties sellers refrain from offering.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/6½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 16.

This morning Fine Broach July was quoted at Rs. 560 and Good Broach April Rs. 548. The Marwadi Bazar opened at about 3-15 p.m. the quotations being Rs 564 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 553 for Good Broach April. Later on business was done in the latter at Rs. 558. The New York close of yesterday came to hand at about 4 p.m. 1 point up for October and 5 points down for January. A moderate business has been done in contracts of New Crop, chiefly on Association terms. Fine Muttra January was done at Rs. 470 (B. C. T. A. term). Closing rates were as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and mill.

QUOTATIONS 6-10 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	—	July	559
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	—	July	480
Fine M. G. Bengal	—	July	402
Good M. G. Westerns	—	July-Augt	470
Good H. G. Westerns	—	July-Augt	460

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement

Commencing Next Sunday, JULY 22nd FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.

Including Harry Corson Clarke and Margaret Dale Owen

SUNDAY, 22nd JULY at 6 P. M.

HALF PRICE MATINEE.

"THE SILVER KING"

Wilson Barrett's famous dramatic Success.

SUN. & MON. 22nd & 23rd at 9-30 P.M.

For the First Time in Bombay.

"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE"

Produced with great success by Arthur Bouchier and Irene Vanbrugh at the New Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, 24th at 9-30

"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"

WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY at 9-30

"GRAND TRIPLE BILL"

COMEDY! DRAMA! VAUDEVILLE!!

THURSDAY, JULY 26th at 9-30

Wilson Barrett's Great Play

"THE SILVER KING"

FRIDAY, 27th JULY at 9-30 P.M.

Also SATURDAY, 28th at 6 & 9-30 P. M.

The Great Hit of London and New York

"WITHIN THE LAW"

The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.

Half Price Matinees on Sunday, 22nd Saturday, 28th at 6 p. m.

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co. From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price to Circle, Pit Stalls and Gallery.

Good Sawgd. Dharwar — July-Augt — 510
Good M. G. Coompta — July-Augt — 512/14
Good M. G. Miraj — July-Augt — 500/10

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April 1918	556
Fully Good Bengal	—	January 1918	405

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5% per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	—	Rs.	559
Fine Bengal July	—	"	406
Good Broach April	—	"	562
Fully Good Bengal Jan.	—	"	412

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 18th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd	F.G.F	Delivery
M. G. Bengals	410	400	390			Ready.
M. G. Selds Punjat	410	400	390			"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		478	458			"
M. G. Broach		55.	546	495		"
M. G. Mathia		420	401			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				510		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				512		"
M. G. Westerns				475	461	"
H. G. Westerns				465	451	"
M. G. Compta				515	501	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			62	508		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 17th July:—

Cotton	16 240 bales.
Wheat	30 540 cwts.
Linseed	7,262 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	1,115 "
Gingellyseed	2,316 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1,472 "
Castorseed	12,781 "
Rice	6,521 "
Myrabollams	18 "
Cottonseed	515 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	1,120 "
Jowar	651 "
Maize	40 "
Barley	1,037 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 18th—6 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-20	4 5 0	6 6 0
" White Cawnpore 70-20	4 6 0	6 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bengla	4 4 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	4 6 0	6 16 0
" Brown Cawnpore	4 6 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	4 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	4 7 0	8 15 0
" Seven Thirds	4 7 0	7 15 0
Teaseed White 85.75	4 5 0	6 4 0
" Gaizr 75.50	4 4 0	6 2 0
" Gaizr 50.25	4 3 0	6 0 0
" Black	3 12 0	5 9 0
Poppyseed, White	4 7 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	3 9 0	5 4 0
Mowrasseed	3 14 0	4 2 0
Jawras	4 2 0	6 3 0
Arandi	3 10 0	5 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Sept.	6 13 0
Linseed, "	6 8 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 16 July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	6	6,073
B. B. & C. I. Railway	2	2,407

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th July 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th July 1917.		
G. I. P. Ry.	16,02,100	3,14,00,500
A. D. C. Ry.	50,500	3,40,447
B. K. Ry.	5,000	90,562
C. B. Ry.	9,000	91,543
Total	16,69,100	3,24,05,002
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th July 1916		
G. I. P. Ry.	17,33,730	2,93,32,077
A. D. C. Ry.	50,976	3,03,216
B. K. Ry.	2,910	1,07,313
C. B. Ry.	7,188	1,31,061
Total	17,90,814	3,04,75,257
Inc. G. I. P. Ry.	+74,370	+20,32,827
Inc. A. D. C. Ry.	—476	— 62,969
Inc. B. K. Ry.	—2,910	— 16,751
Inc. C. B. Ry.	—1,695	— 40,403

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th July 1917.	12,700	1,77,812
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th July 1916	9,958	1,72,389
Increase or Decrease	+2,742	+ 5,423

Bhosd Barsmall Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th July 1917	2,000	40,720
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th July 1916	1,217	30,497
Increase or Decrease	+ 1,683	+10,223

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st May 1917.

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady with limited transactions.

Bar Gold 26-1.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-15.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 96-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts ¼ 9/32
3 months sight Credits ¼ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185¼.
3 months sight France Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 285.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 182.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150½.
60 days sight Japan Rs 147½.
D. D. on New York Rs 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47. Cum-warrant 95. Warrant 3 p. c.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95
3½ per cent Small pieces 66.
3 per cent Small pieces 57.

¼ per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months notice 78.
¼ per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed long-dated 75.
Municipal long-dated 74.
Municipal short-dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 73¾.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 p c.
Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras 8 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market was steady throughout and there were good fluctuations in the prices. The volume of business put through was fairly good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1745 to 1782/8, Madhavjees from 2170 to 2205, Fuzulbhoys from 775 to 802/8, Indore Malwas were placed in big lots from 307/8 to 590, Bleachings from 300 to 307/8, Crescents from 226/4 to 230, Currimbhoys from 355 to 360, Pearls from 547/4 to 555, Nagpurs from 2440 to 2445. Swadeshis from 1600 to 1610, Davids from 547/8 to 550, Shapurjis from 122/8 to 126/4, and Simplex from 710 to 715.

Bombay Uniteds improved to 735, Century to 345, Edward Sassoon to 190, and Indian Cement to 370.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 250 and 257/8, and deferreds at 1125, Katni ordinarys were placed between 252/8 and 257/8, and deferreds at 970.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 52/8, and Central India Mining at 48.

Alcocks Ashdown were placed at prices varying from 965 to 980, Bombay Burmas improved to 1015, Bombay Tramways were placed between 355 and 358/12, and Bombay Steam improved to 290.

The market closed steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

At to-day's share market jute shares attracted very little attention, the market operators not speculating to the usual extent. The tone of the market was however steady. Coal shares were dealt in to a fair extent without much change in prices. Industrials were well patronised on investment account. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Deoli 23, 23-4, 23-8; Jumoni 10-4; New Kendah 13, 13-4; Nodiha 15-8, 15-12; Parasea 4-12; Raneegunge 38, 38-4 to 39; Samla Kendra 18; Sowardih 16-4, 16-8; Singaran 14-8, 14-12; Singaran A 10-4; Western 16-12. 17.

Jute:—Albion (pref) 117-8; Belvedere (ord) 430, 433; Budge Budge (pref) 117-8; Clive (ord) 170-8, 168-8, 167; Fort William (ord) 185; Howrah A (pref) 103; Kamarhatty (ord) 546, 548, 550, s.l.; 542; Kankinarrah (ord) 460 s.l.; Kelvin (ord) 570. 573; Standard (ord) 418; 421; Union (ord) 530. 533.

Tea:—Bishnauth 25, 25-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 104, 105, 106; British Burma Petrolenm 5-4; Calcutta City Flour 12-4, 12-6; Fort Gloster Jute (deb) 100; Great India Phosphate 6 to 7-8 p; Howrah Oil 70-8, 71.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to Rs. 67-8.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DISMISSAL.

295-16.—Wadia G & Co., Khiari Ludha & Co a firm v. The Persian Gulf Steam Navign Co. Ld., Matu J & M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1312-16.—Payne & Co., Davabhai Harkissondas alias Ordarali Hussmally Javeri & anr v. Rehemtulla Lalji & anr, Sm B & C.

447-17.—Pocha & Co., Haji Usman Haji Dawood & anr v. Haji Essac Haji Tar Mahomed & ors, Sm B & Co., Pocha & Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1230-16.—Manecklal & Co., Mahomed Bux Rahim Bux v. Umdabi & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

193-17.—M B Chothia, Munchershaw B Chothia v. Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Isakchand, Manecklal & Co., Part Heard.

683-16.—Ragh D & Co., Hafaz Abdul Sakoor a firm v. Mowji Ladha & anr, Madh K & C, Part Heard, 14-4-17.

S C 629-17.—Motichand & D, Uttamchand Dayabhai & anr v. Bhaidas Vallabhdas, Mulji & Tha.

C C 192-17.—Patell & Eze, S Johi alias John David v. Perojshaw Dhunjishaw Bolton, Jehangir & S.

272-14.—Mathubai J & M, Madhowji Ramji and ors v. Bai Bhikaiji widow, Shamrao M & H.

182-17.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bai Jadav widow v. Dharamsi Meghji, Tyabjee D & Co.

190-17.—Edgelow G W & Co., Thakoredas Bhagwandas v. Dharamsi Meghji, Tyabji D and Co.

239-17.—Moticnand & D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. K H Joshi & Co. a firm, Mehta D and L.

147-17.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Ramgopal Manavprasad a firm v. Dulichand Sitaram, Vachha & Co.

501-14.—Sham M H Krishnarao Waman Bhat v. Syed Ebrahim alias Ebu & ors, Moti & D, Sh. M & H, Mulla & M, Sabnis & G, Amin & D.

S C Ct 442-17271-16.—Madh K & Ch, Bai Laxmibai widow v. Bai Gorebai, Motichand & D.

588-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Bhalchandra Damodar & ors v. John Feliciano Mesquita, Pandia & Co.

926-16.—Patell & Ex, Amichand Panalal & ors v. Maganlal Ramdas & ors, Mans H M & Co.

769-16.—Jehangir M & S, Dadabhoy Pestonji & Co., a firm v. Vullabhdas Dewji, Mulji & Tha.

703-16.—Payne & Co., Ratanbai Shirinbai & ors, Mer K & Co., Sham M & H, Un P & P, Mirza M & M.

1332-16.—Matu J & M, Shriram Chhagan a firm v. Sadasukh Gambhirchand a firm, Malvi H M & R.

325-16.—M B Chothia Jayantilal Gowrishanker Vakil v. Messrs. Mulchand Jeykiesondas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G & Co.

886-12.—Wadia G & Co., Charles Edward Grey v. Esmail Haji Habib & ors, Surajmal & Co.

1279-16.—Edg G W & Co., Bai Baboo widow v. Nanchand Khimchand & ors, Jam R & D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt. & ors, Payne and Co., Patell and Ez, Part Heard.

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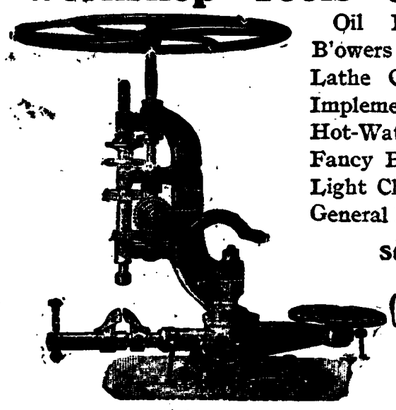

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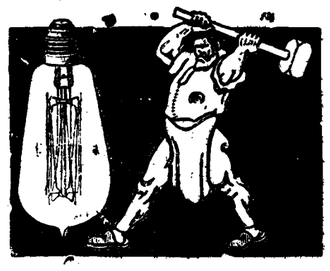

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Arabian sea monsoon has given widespread rain over its field but the Bay current is still weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, the United Provinces, south-east Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and the west coast of the peninsula; local in Kashmir and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island two inches, Victoria Point one and a half, Calcutta one, Jhansi two, Agra one and a half, Delhi one, Kotah, Indore and Sutna two, Nowgong one and a half, Jubbulpore four, Pachmarhi three, Hoshangabad one, Marmagoa three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar and Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 18th. 1916	1915
	in. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.29	19.12	36.91	43.70
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	22.21	40.13	42.09
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.03	22.03	39.87	42.39
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.05	21.14	40.00	48.45
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 17th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.825	Inch
Temperature of Air	83.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6	"
Dew Point	78.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.844	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	"
Minimum do.	79.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W	
Movement of Wind do. do.	281	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.41	Inches
Total fall during month	2.76	"
Do. do. year	21.65	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th July	0.08	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	July	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. July	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	18	m 11 26	27 11	18	m 4 20	16 9
Thur	19	m 11 59a	28 1	19	m 5 25a	19 4
Fri.	20	m 0 7a	28 3	20	m 4 59	18 8
Sat.	21	m 0 24	28 2	21	m 6 6	18 11
Sun.	22	m 0 58	28 0	22	m 6 39	17 1
Mon	23	m 1 25a	27 10	23	m 7 36a	18 1
Tues	24	m 2 6	27 6	24	m 7 59a	18 1
					m 7 41	18 1
					m 8 34a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 18 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 19 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 20 (Friday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 23 (Monday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 20d. 8h. 30.1m a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 6h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th July, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the east Punjab; Delhi has had 0.97in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.57in., Jhansi 1.93in., Cawnpore 0.50in. and Allahabad 0.82in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.81in., Jaipur 0.32in. and Kotah 2.20in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and moderately or heavily clouded in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in east Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.76in. and Indore 2.20in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 3.57in., Saugor 0.19in., Hoshangabad 1.05in., Khandwa 0.67in., Amraoti 0.18in., Nagpur 0.56in., Chanda 0.21in. and Raipur 0.14in. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.29in., Ratnagiri 1.23in., Mormugao 2.80in. and Karwar 0.54in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.22in., Nizamabad 0.51in. and Hyderabad 0.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in Rajputana and the United Provinces; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central and the United Provinces, Central India West and east Rajputana and local in the east Punjab, Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West, the Central and the United Provinces, east Rajputana, local rain in the north and the east Punjab and Hyderabad and some showers in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PUNJAB—						
Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	100.6	84.1	20	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th July)	103.3	90.3	75	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.5	86.8	62	..	2.60	+1.10
Rawalpindi	95.8	70.1	64	..	17.68	+11.39
Lahore	102.9	64.7	72	..	2.92	—1.02
Mhow	104.7	78.0	73	0.05	3.26	..
Ambala	101.3	70.1	77	..	8.50	+0.08
Delhi	100.6	76.0	85	0.27	6.99	—1.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.4	79.3	89	1.57	6.48	—1.92
Saugor	92.2	80.2	84	0.08	6.19	—1.40
Jhansi	90.4	76.6	95	1.93	6.05	—5.19
Cawnpore	97.4	79.1	91	0.50	7.74	—1.01
Allahabad	94.4	79.8	87	0.82	10.10	—0.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.5	89.0	53	..	0.52	—0.23
Karachi	88	79.3	80	..	0.04	—2.71
Ajmer	99	72.6	80	0.81	12.12	+2.49
Jaipur	94	76.3	85	0.32	9.35	+0.49
Kotah	99	77.8	90	2.20	17.12	+7.04
Mount Abu	76	64.9	100	0.03	24.40	+0.95
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91	67.7	62	..	7.47	+1.98
Dwarka	89	76.1	75	..	4.24	—2.24
Porbandar	91	74.1	86	..	17.20	+11.49
Rajkot	95	67.4	65	..	11.08	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	100.2	80.4	73	..	9.41	+2.03
Surat	89	90 1	78	..	20.11	+4.72
Ahmedabad	96	70.6	74	..	14.47	+3.44
Deesa	94	70.7	72	..	14.18	+3.49
Neemuch	82	72.8	96	0.76	19.43	+10.33
Indore	79	70.3	90	2.20	12.19	+0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.5	74.5	95	3.57	18.68	+0.81
Nagpur	77.8	72.8	97	0.56	15.30	—1.95
Hoshangabad	78.9	72.4	96	1.05	19.96	+1.00
Khandwa	83	71.9	90	0.67	12.90	+4.70
Akola	83	72.3	86	0.04	8.91	—2.54
Amraoti	86	71.3	89	0.18	9.94	—2.36
Wardha	82	74.4	92	0.56	14.32	—1.10
Chanda	84	74.0	87	0.21	21.24	+3.54
Raipur	84	74.8	89	0.14	26.80	+10.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	79.5	83	0.29	19.12	—16.51
Ratnagiri	84.9	75.8	89	1.23	38.13	—14.15
Marmagao	79.6	73.3	93	2.80	38.44	—0.63
Karwar	82.4	75.5	93	0.54	57.53	—9.71
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA—						
Belgaum	90	70.7	68	..	1.08	—6.31
Ahmednagar	89	71.7	96	..	5.19	—4.07
Poona	88	72.1	74	..	4.94	—7.41
Sholapur	95.8	71.3	77	..	4.89	—2.41
Bijapur	95.8	70.8	75	..	6.12	+4.44
Belgaum	78.8	67.7	90	0.22	12.10	—4.12
Aurangabad	84.4	71.4	81	..	4.63	+1.43
Hyderabad (Deccan)	87	72.1	76	0.01	13.46	+3.13
Hyderabad	87.1	71.6	87	0.46	9.11	—4.34
MADRAS AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	75.9	85	0.24	63.24	+1.88
Calicut	82.9	74.4	90	0.44	40.11	—12.32
Cochin	87.5	78.8	83	0.01	35.06	—8.40
Colombo	86.6	79.7	85	0.21	9.80	—0.42
MADRAS (SOUTH INTERIOR), MASARAM AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.7	76.6	66	0.03	10.87	+2.57
Bellary	89.6	69 9	68	..	3.43	+0.82
Cuddapah	97.5	80.6	63	..	4.42	+0.01
Madras	94.7	81.8	84	..	6.08	+2.09
Bangalore	87.2	64 7	85	..	3.60	—1.71
Coimbatore	90	72.5	71	0.02	9.76	—1.59
Trichinopoly	96	79.1	64	..	2.45	—0.39
Nungambakam	97.6	78.9	65	..	1.66	—0.72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th July, 1917, was 29.856 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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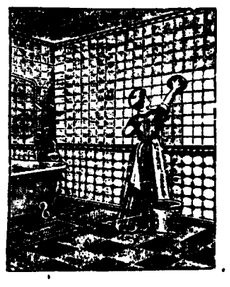

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